

THE

# Country GUIDE

In this issue . . .

- How to Pitch
- Try a Tenting Holiday
- Jellies and Jams

APPLIED ICE MENDING ROOM

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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# VICTORY AT SUNDOWN

*Giant new Super 92 proves it's the biggest capacity Massey-Harris combine ever!*

All last summer, in a wide variety of crops and field conditions, newly engineered Massey-Harris Super 92s followed the harvest, gulping in the grain. With them went a corps of Massey-Ferguson combine engineers, measuring the Super 92's ability to harvest maximum capacity with minimum field loss. At sundown, day after day, the elated engineers checked and saw proof that in crop after crop the giant new Super 92s would do what they had designed them to do: deliver 20% greater capacity than any other Massey-Harris combine previously made.

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MH 35 SP Combine



MH 82 SP Combine



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Massey-Ferguson Limited, Toronto

*World's largest manufacturer of self-propelled combines*



## Rake cleaner— with greater tooth protection!

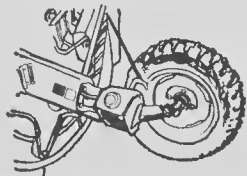
New from New Holland—the Model 56 Rolabar Rake! Rolls up the most uniform, quick-drying windrows you've ever built!

The new "56" gives you many work-saving, work-speeding features! *New offset wheels* let you sweep hay out of dead furrows and uneven spots that most rakes miss! Offset wheels plus spring-loaded basket give more tooth protection. *100-acre lubrication*—sealed precision bearings make lubrication a once-a-season job for most farmers.

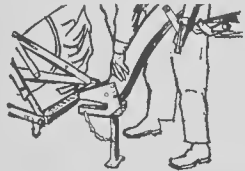
See, compare the "56" with any other rake. Ask your New Holland dealer to demonstrate it on your own farm. Easy to own, too, with your New Holland dealer's flexible finance plans.



**A New Holland "56"—Engineered Windrow**—5 bars at the right speed at the right angle gently lift and roll mowed hay into light, fluffy windrows. Windrows form the right shape for fast, clear-through drying.



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## THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home  
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

### In This Issue

- **DAVE ARMSTRONG'S FAMILY**, like others in the Mayfield district of Ontario, build their lives around the local church. Gwen Leslie and Don Baron tell the story on pages 14 and 15.
- **SCUM ON PONDS OR LAKES** may hide a killer. Cliff Faulknor gives an account of the problem and what to do in "Test Water" on page 16.

**OPPORTUNITY IS AS GOOD** as the advantage taken of it. Read the stories in the Young People's section, page 61, of two girls who are proving equal to their opportunities.

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**COVER:** Clarence Tillenius describes his cover painting of a white tail doe and fawns in Western Ontario as "a summer idyll." More about white tail deer in "Through Field and Wood" on page 19.

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# Editorials

## Emergency Aid to Grain Growers

IN 1958 the Federal Government provided Western grain growers with \$41.3 million in supplementary payments to meet what Prime Minister Diefenbaker described at the time as "the needs of the small farmer." He amplified this statement by saying: "A situation of emergency has developed in the western provinces which has created hardship, particularly among a large proportion of farmers whose operations are on a relatively small scale." The payments were distributed to producers on the basis of \$1 per specified acre, including acreage seeded to flax, up to a maximum of 200 acres. They were not repeated in 1959.

Within the past few days the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates of farm net income for 1959 have been released. Taking the Prairie Provinces as a unit, the estimates show that net income of farm operators in the area declined by \$57.6 million between 1958 and 1959. If there was an emergency situation in 1958, this substantial decline would indicate that there was an emergency of even greater magnitude in 1959. Furthermore, no policies have been implemented by the Federal Government, nor are any in the offing that we are aware of, which will materially change the picture in 1960. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to understand how such emergency aid can continue to be denied, either in the form in which it was issued in 1958, or in some other form.

THE reasons for the Government denial of further emergency aid are a matter of record.

The Western farm organizations were dissatisfied with the Government's supplementary acreage payments on the grounds that they were inadequate to meet the situation. After once having had their requests for retroactive deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley for the 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 crop years rejected by the Government, they continued to press for them. As a means of gaining public support for such payments, and in the hope that they would change the Government's mind on the question, they organized and carried out a mass march on Ottawa in March 1959.

Members of the Government, of course, had no alternative but to take the continuing requests for deficiency payments under advisement. They were obviously hurt and embarrassed at the reception given by organized agriculture in Western Canada to the acreage payments. They delayed making any announcement until March 1960 when the Prime Minister again rejected deficiency payments on the grounds that the fixed type of support the proposal involved "is not the most equitable way of giving assistance to Western farmers during this period of adjustment while the national farm program begins to take hold and work for the farmer." The Government has continued to withhold any additional statement of

its intentions on emergency aid until the Western farm organizations suggest an alternative plan in writing.

ON the one hand, we must say that we have had some sympathy for the Government's position. Undoubtedly, the comments made by some Western spokesmen on the acreage payments made in 1958 were violent and extreme. It is a strange reflection of modern thinking when people describe aid of \$40 million as "peanuts," or, as one farm spokesman called it, "a pittance." Such statements were neither wise nor justifiable when made in the knowledge of other special programs which take the form of direct Government assistance to grain growers, such as the PFAA payments and payments under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act. Taken together, these payments have amounted to \$47.3 million in the 1957-58 fiscal year, and \$53.5 million in 1958-59.

On the other hand, we think the Government is wrong in its attempt to abrogate its responsibility to Western grain producers by placing on the shoulders of farm leaders the task of devising a plan of emergency relief that is acceptable to the Government. The Western Liaison Committee, as a result of a meeting held on May 10, has suggested certain alternatives including acreage payments and has asked for a conference. This is a reasonable stand and is as far as they can be expected to go.

Under the circumstances the Government should do one of two things. Either it should decide on its own responsibility what further emergency aid should be given, or it should call a meeting of the heads of the main Western farm organizations concerned to give them a further opportunity to present their views before making its decision. Whatever course it follows the need for action is urgent. Any further delay on the Government's part will place it in an untenable position. V

## Failure at the Summit

THE failure of the Paris summit conference should not give rise to dismay or despair in the Western democracies, nor should it be considered a serious tragedy. It was doomed to be little more than a ripple in the sea of international relations and intrigue well before the Western leaders were due to meet. Such a fate was indicated for several reasons.

Mr. Khrushchev thought that by his globe-trotting, hand-shaking expeditions to various parts of the world, by seeming to adopt a "soft" line toward the West, and by his appearance of sincerity to pursue a policy of "peaceful co-existence," to place the Western nations in a frame of mind, or at least in a position in which they would find it necessary to negotiate concessions of some significance over the questions of Berlin, German reunification, disarmament, and nuclear testing. Since his policy of "co-existence" was under open attack in the Kremlin and in Red China, concessions at the summit were a must if Mr. Khrushchev's leadership of the Communist countries was to remain secure. Gradually, as the events leading up to the summit unfolded, it became more and more apparent that his chances of obtaining what he wanted at the summit were remote. The risk of returning to Moscow and his critics empty-handed became too great.

Under such circumstances, the U-2 incident was not only made to order as an excuse to wreck the summit conference, but to withdraw the invitation to President Eisenhower to visit Russia. Fortunately for the West, Mr. Khrushchev overplayed his hand, and Russia, not the United States, would appear to have been blamed by most nations for the summit failure.

SOME observers of the international scene suggest that the events of the past month have greatly increased world tensions, and therefore the danger of an all-out war. Certainly world tensions have increased, but danger of an all-out war is still remote.

The Russian leaders are well aware of the world-wide devastation which would be wrought by a nuclear war with the Western allies. So long as the military strengths of the opposing atomic-power camps are even fairly comparable, this condition will continue to be an overpowering deterrent to a shooting war on a major scale.

This, of course, means emphasis on economic competition and, in order to pursue an economic war, Russia needs more manpower in industry. At present, the best source of such manpower is the Russian armies which are being reduced. The fact is that Khrushchev has promised to increase the flow of industrial goods to Red China and to his satellite countries, as well as to the underdeveloped areas of the world which he is trying to convert to Communism. If the promises are to be fulfilled, there is need for a further period of relative quiet. In other words, Russia's economic development, although it has made great strides, has not as yet reached the point where a big war can be risked.

PERHAPS, after all, the failure at the summit was a blessing in disguise. It unveiled the true Khrushchev and the forces that make him tick. His sharp about-face to wrath and hate, his rocket-rattling, his threats, and his rudeness when it suited his purposes, will put present and future Western leaders more on guard. The collapse of the summit made it clear that the Western nations, and particularly the United States, have reason to be concerned

over their diplomacy and the need to strengthen it. It has tended to draw the Western allies into even closer harmony. And, above all else, it has served to remind those of us in the Western democracies, and, we trust, in the uncommitted countries of the world as well, that there is a continuing need to face the facts of life.

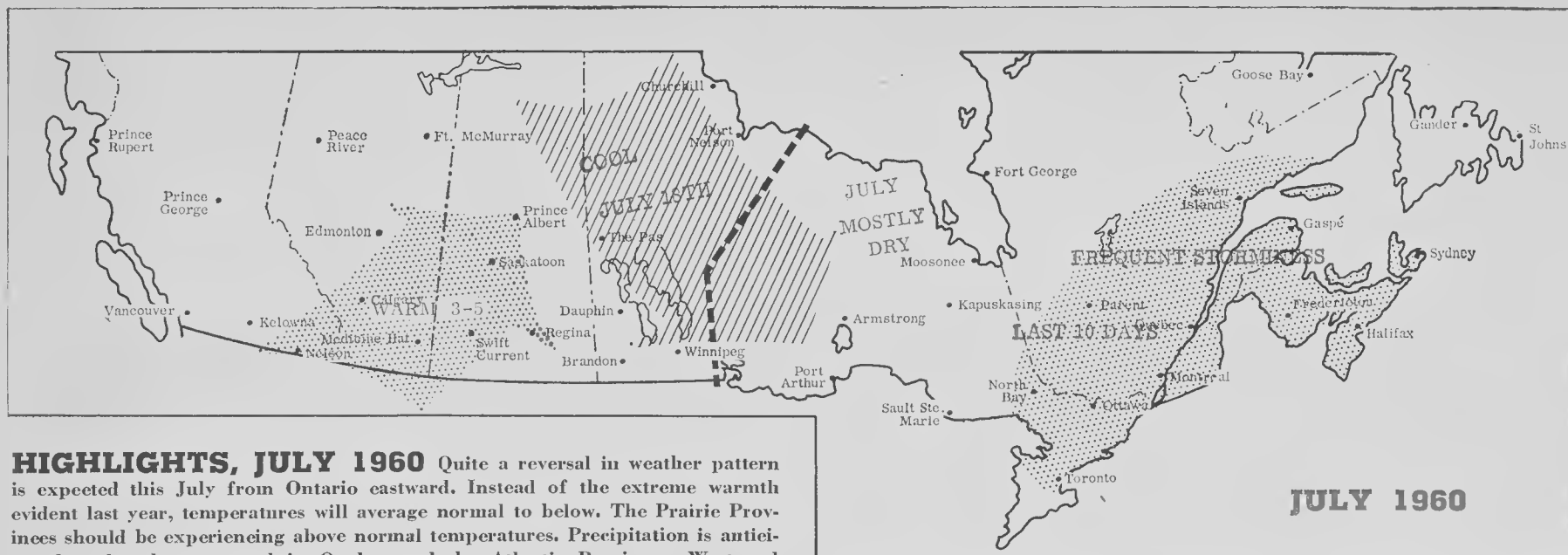
The goal of Communism remains world conquest and rule. The Communist countries will resort to whatever means suit their purposes best, including the aiding and abetting of revolutions. The "peaceful co-existence" theme to the Communist means the West should not interfere with their plans of expansion; that, in effect, the West should give up peaceably. Western leaders must never lose sight of these truths, nor be misled into thinking that the ultimate goal of Communism has changed.

The search for the relaxation of world tensions, for the attainment of a just peace, and for the best means of raising the living standards in the underdeveloped nations, must be continued and supported by all those who sincerely believe in the rights of the individual, human dignity, freedom and the sovereignty of nations. But in the process, we are much more likely to make progress if we negotiate from a position of economic, diplomatic and military strength and unity.

Nothing, basically, has changed in the world as the result of the failure at the summit. Armed truce, not "peaceful co-existence," best describes the situation which has prevailed since 1945. Armed truce, as Mr. Khrushchev has so clearly shown, will continue and will go on being tested in the future as it has been in the past by the Communist countries wherever and whenever they think gains for their doctrine can be achieved. V

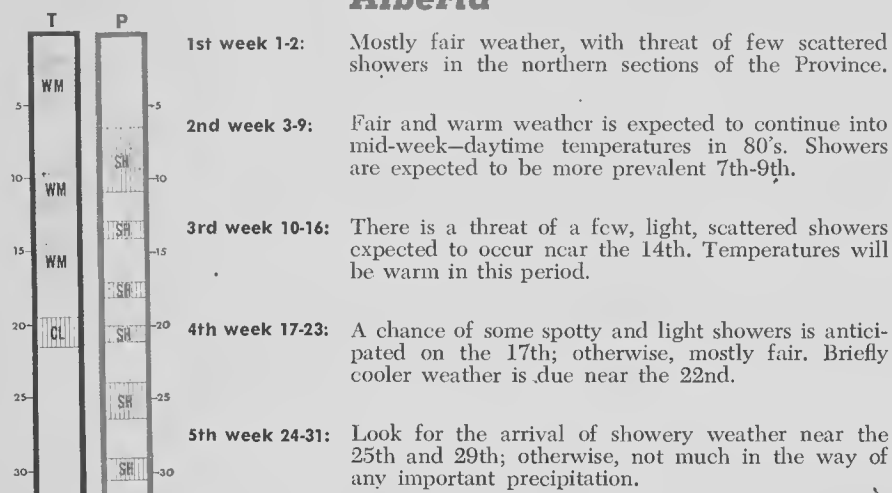
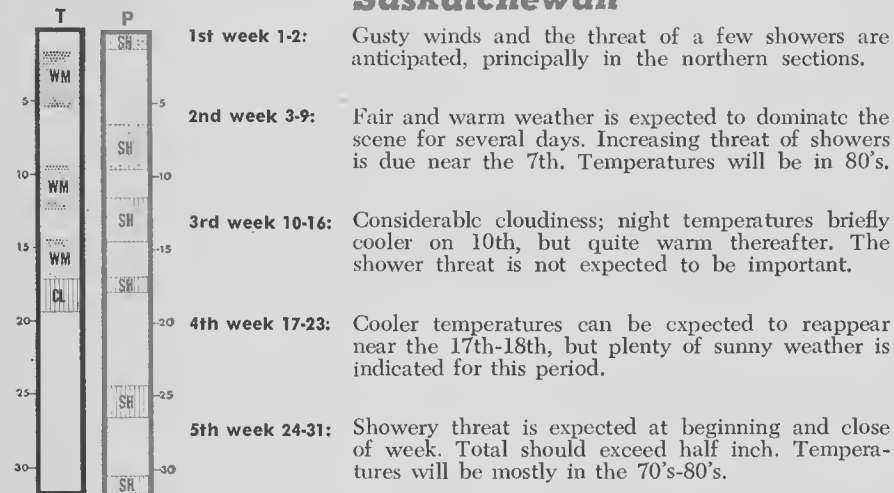
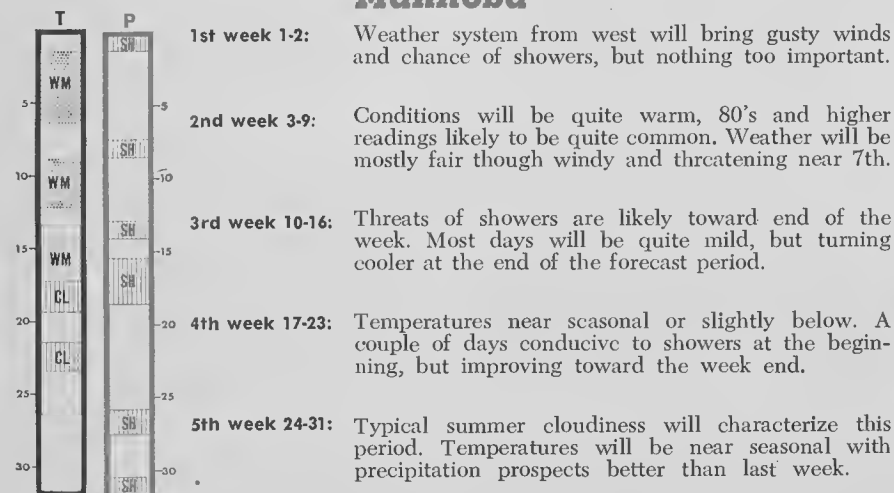
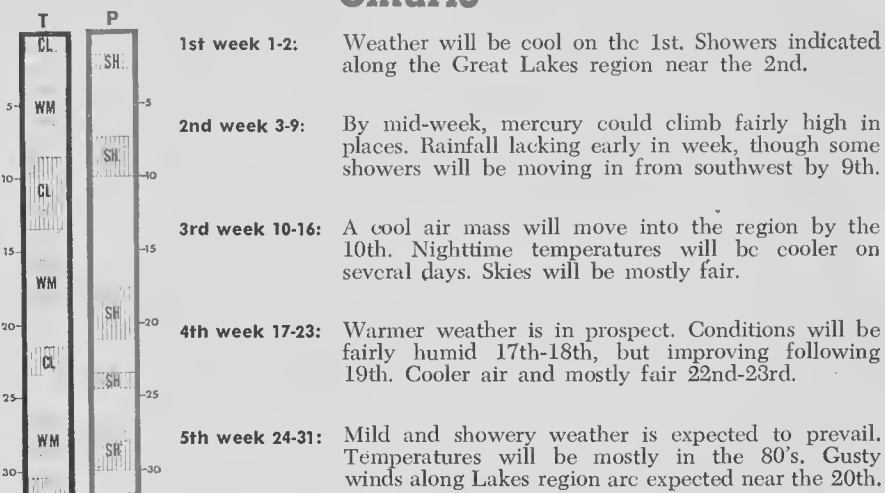
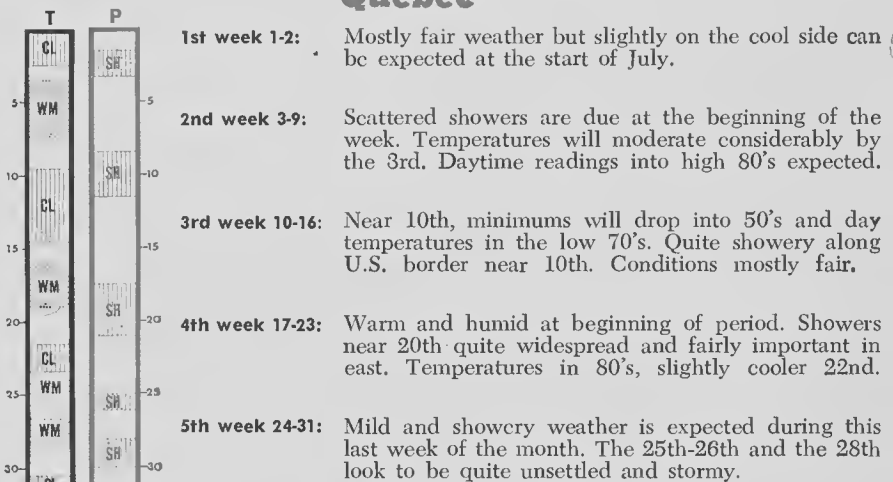
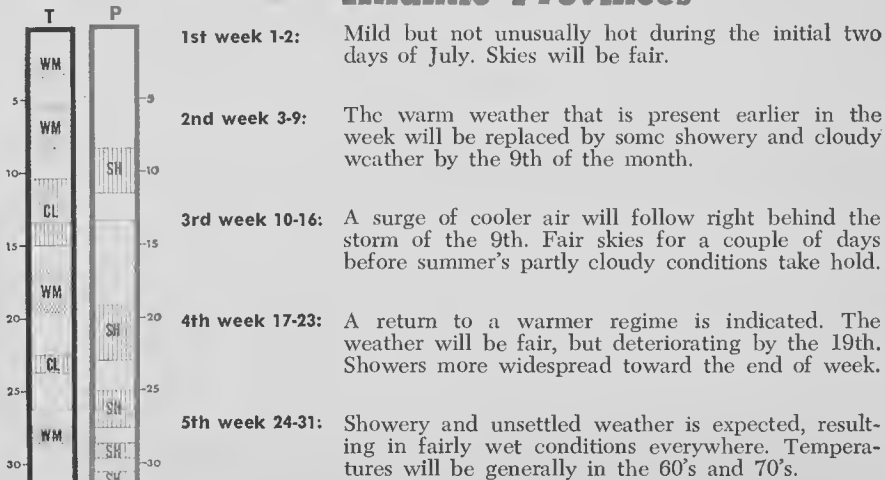
## Weather Forecast

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates



**HIGHLIGHTS, JULY 1960** Quite a reversal in weather pattern is expected this July from Ontario eastward. Instead of the extreme warmth evident last year, temperatures will average normal to below. The Prairie Provinces should be experiencing above normal temperatures. Precipitation is anticipated to be above normal in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. Westward to the Rockies, conditions will be generally dry.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

**Alberta****Saskatchewan****Manitoba****Ontario****Quebec****Atlantic Provinces**



# What's Happening

## 1959 FARM NET INCOME DROPS 12 PER CENT

According to preliminary DBS figures, realized net income in Canada from farming operations in 1959 amounted to \$1,260 million. These returns are below the \$1,417 million earned in 1958, but are higher than the corresponding figure of \$1,197 million for 1957, and the 1954-58 5-year average figure of \$1,210 million.

Realized net income is calculated by adding together cash income from the sale of farm products, supplementary payments and the value of income in kind, and deducting farm operating expenses and depreciation charges.

Increased operating expenses and depreciation charges, together with smaller supplementary payments and a decline in farm cash income accounted for most of the reduction in realized net income between 1958 and 1959.

Total net income, which is realized net income together with changes in farm held inventories of grains and livestock is estimated at \$1,191 million for 1959. This is a decrease of 11.9 per cent from 1958, but an increase of 12.6 per cent over 1957. ✓

## UGG MAKES STRONG PLEA TO END FEED MILL DISCRIMINATION

Appearing before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, the United Grain Growers Limited urged that discrimination which now exists in the treatment accorded feed mills by the Canadian Wheat Board be brought to an end.

The discrimination arises out of the fact that there are two types of feed mills which are subjected to different trading conditions. There are those that enter into agreements with the Canadian Wheat Board and, therefore, must buy all their grain at Board prices and issue producers' certificates, all within the Board's quota regulations. There are, in contrast, the feed mills which do not have agreements with the Wheat Board, and which have been able to buy grain at prices much lower than the "agreement" mills. Such "non-agreement" mills have also had immunity from the application of the Board's delivery quota regulations, although such regulations apply to them.

Such inequitable trading conditions place the "agreement" mills at serious competitive disadvantage in comparison with the "non-agreement" mills.

UGG, in stating its position, made it quite clear that it has scrupulously purchased its feed grain requirements from the Wheat Board and carefully observed the quota regulations. It is quite willing to continue to do so, providing an obligation to do so can be enforced against all competing feed plants.

The United Grain Growers declared in its submission that in order to avoid further unjust discriminations between the two types of mill opera-

tors, the Wheat Board must either seek additional powers to compel all feed plants to buy from it at its selling prices, if such legislation can be framed, or alternatively, it should relieve the "agreement" mills from the terms of their contracts in this respect.

The United Grain Growers brief expressed serious doubt as to the practicability of the Wheat Board being able to enforce its quota regulations at all feed mills. In this connection it was pointed out that the only method of enforcement open to the Board in dealing with "non-agreement" mills is by prosecution in the courts whenever the Board collects sufficient evidence of an infraction. Since there are 182 feed plants located across the Prairie Provinces, adequate policing to check records, uncover infractions, and obtain evidence would require an extensive staff and would be costly.

With regard to the impractical nature of attempting to enforce quotas, the UGG brief also made these points:

- It is doubtful if prosecution against feed mills would command public support or act as a deterrent.
- Since the Board cannot enforce quotas on millions of bushels of grain sold annually to feeders or to automobile, machinery and other agencies, and retail stores, for resale to feeders, it is difficult to understand why it should be considered an offence for a producer to make an occasional sale to a feed plant.
- The total quantities of feed grain involved in sales to feed plants is too small a percentage of the total sold in non-Board markets, and too small in relation to the business of the Wheat Board to be a matter of concern to that body. ✓

## PEACH BOARD TO CONTINUE

The Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board relinquished its trusteeship of the Ontario Fresh Peach Growers' Marketing Board to the newly elected board members in mid-May. A joint meeting of the two boards agreed that the Peach Board should continue in operation. A decision was made to meet as soon as possible with the fruit shippers of the Niagara Peninsula and Essex County to lay plans for the 1960 marketing program. ✓

## FREIGHT ASSISTANCE CHANGES

Freight assistance regulations on western feed grains and mill feeds have been amended effective May 9 to provide for rates of assistance on water-borne grain to the Maritime Provinces, and to adjust assistance levels due to slight lowering of rail tariffs.

Eligible products delivered in the Maritimes by boat will now receive assistance of \$11 per ton. The new rate follows the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway which enables large boats to carry grain from the Lakehead directly to points in the Maritimes at reduced freight cost.

As a result of an order of the Board of Transport Commissioners, railway tariffs will be further reduced by about 2 per cent. This requires adjustments in the scale of freight assistance payments. These adjustments provide a reduction in freight costs to farmers in Eastern Canada equivalent to the railway tariff reduction. ✓

## CATTLE AND LAMB SUPPORTS ANNOUNCED

Stabilization prices for cattle and lambs have been announced by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Supports for good quality steers, live, and for Good lambs, live, Toronto market. These support prices are in effect from April 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961. ✓

## ONTARIO POULTRY CONFERENCE

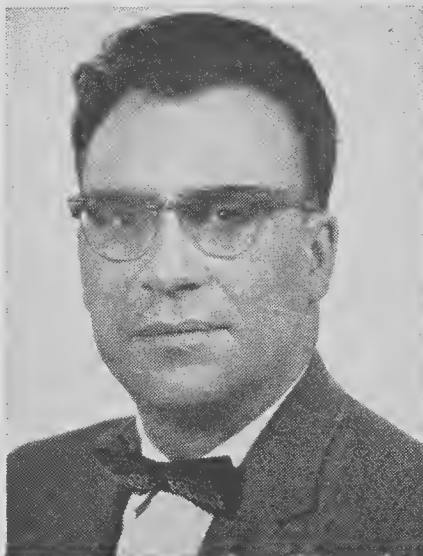
Poultrymen will find a day or two spent at the Poultry Industry Conference and Exhibition, London, Ont., well worthwhile. This is the biggest of all Canadian poultry events, and is scheduled for June 27, 28, and 29.

The newest in equipment, feeds, and pharmaceuticals available to poultrymen will be displayed among the 100 exhibits. Poultry experts from the United States and Canada will discuss such timely topics as the future of the farm flock, and will try to predict where the turkey and broiler industries are headed. In addition, experts will look at various egg washing, grading and marketing practices, discuss today's poultry diseases, and examine forced moulting of layers. ✓

## FARM ACCIDENTS ARE SERIOUS PROBLEM

About one in every four farm families in Canada is involved in a farm accident each year, and one accident in every fifty is fatal. These facts were revealed in a cross-country farm accident survey, the results of which were announced recently by J. S. Whyte, (Please turn to page 64)

## NEW SUPERINTENDENT



R. G. Savage, newly appointed superintendent, Canada Dept. of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Scott, Sask.



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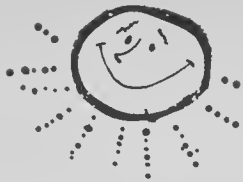
### WOOD ABOVE THE GROUND NEEDS PROTECTION TOO!

Doors, porches, barns, silos, anything made of wood can be damaged by moisture whether painted or not, causing rot, discoloration, warping or peeling. "Pentox" primer-sealer-wood preserver, applied to bare wood, seals the pores against moisture, soaks point, makes any wood last 3 to 5 times longer. "Pentox" also protects against termite attack.



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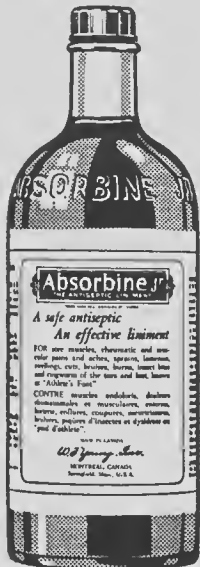
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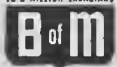
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You, too, will like saving at the

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# GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

**CATTLE HERD BUILD-UP** in the U.S. is losing steam but will continue at a slower rate for a year or two. Result will be more beef for market with a general weakening of prices, particularly for the lower grades.

**MARGARINE** continues to find favor with housewives. Production during first four months this year went up more than 10 per cent, outstripping population increases.

**RAPESEED ACREAGE** increase in Canada this year will be large but the effect will be partly offset by the small crop in Sweden. In general, the world edible oils market looks like it will be well supplied and the price trend will be downward.

**BARLEY EXPORTS** showing usual springtime improvement as our prices become competitive with U.S. corn and local prices in importing countries. However, it will not be a bumper season.

**FALL EGG PRICE INCREASES** are likely to be tempered by several factors. Hatch of late chicks is catching up to a year ago; old flock has been withheld from market and there have been indications of a drop in consumer demand.

**BUTTER SUPPLIES** may put a severe strain on the Government support program. Despite a generally slow, cold spring, production is running well ahead of last spring and output will likely jump as pastures improve.

**WHEAT EXPORTS** are not likely to reach the Government objective of 300 million bushels. Some estimates indicate total may be at least 25 million bushels short.

**FLAX PRICES** now entering the sensitive period when they are strongly influenced by crop developments as traders try to assess the available supply.

**LOWER CHEDDAR CHEESE** prices can be expected to prevail for the balance of the season. Output is well up over last year's, with stocks about a third higher.

**SOYBEAN ACREAGE** in North America is likely to show a substantial increase this year because of the late season. Market is still having trouble digesting last year's crop so if yields are good, prices will drop.

**WHEAT DISPOSAL PROGRAMS** continue to take more forms. U.S.-India deal is essentially a long-term contract to continue and enlarge the existing one. Our flour stockpile agreement with Norway, while imaginative, is not likely to rapidly establish a new pattern or absorb much of our surplus.



## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### IFUC OPPOSE OPEN MARKET FOR FEED GRAINS

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council, in a brief to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization (which has under consideration the delivery of grain by producers to feed mills), has opposed a request that feed mills be permitted to purchase feed grains directly from producers free of quota restrictions, and at prevailing prices on the basis of supply and demand, for processing and resale within the province in which the grain is grown.

The IFUC objected to any loosening of quota regulations. The brief stated: "We regard any relaxation of Canadian Wheat Board regulations as a threat to the whole system of orderly marketing."

The IFUC recommended:

1. That all feed mills be licensed as agents of the Canadian Wheat Board;
2. that the present provisions be continued whereby a farmer may take his own grain to a feed mill and have it processed for feed;
3. that farmers continue to have the privilege of making farm-to-farm sales;
4. that the Board take the necessary steps to police the designated area and prosecute all violators of the quota and other regulations. ✓

### TARIFF HEARINGS AND COMBINES LEGISLATION

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has made a submission at the preliminary hearings of an enquiry being conducted into tariffs on chemicals, and has sent further representations to the Hon. E. D. Fulton, Federal Minister of Justice, concerning proposed amendments to the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code.

In the case of the Tariff Board hearings, the Federation asked that the chemical industry be required to submit its proposals for increased tariff protection in detail, and overall figures on production, earnings, ownership, patent rights, etc., in such a manner so as to give the Board and those concerned with the hearings a comprehensive view of the industry. The Federation also protested the attack being made by the chemical industry in its general submission on agricultural end-use items. (End-use items are widely used in the tariff as a means of meeting the desire of Parliament to hold down or eliminate import duties when these are considered to be undesirable from the standpoint of the public interest.) The CFA expressed the opinion that the proposals of the chemical industry for changing the rules of application on end-use items, and for bringing into question many items not specifically referred to the Tariff Board by the Government, amount to asking the Board to go beyond its terms of reference at this enquiry.

The representations made by Federation President H. H. Hannam to

Minister of Justice Fulton follow in full:

"We have read with interest the revised Bill C-58 to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code. We have been glad to see that in some respects the new Bill represents a strengthening of the provisions against restraints of trade, although in other respects we do still feel that loopholes are being opened up by the new legislation.

(Please turn to page 65)



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Complete information on these two plans can be obtained from the nearest RCN Recruiting Officer, or by writing to Officer Careers, Naval Headquarters, Ottawa.

**ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY**

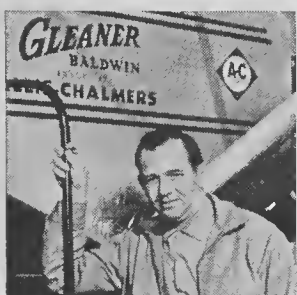
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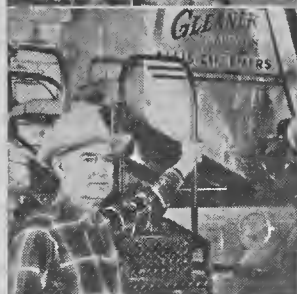
### MODEL A OWNERS HAVE THIS TO SAY



**Ben Holding**, Covington, Oklahoma, combined 4,000 acres last year from Oklahoma to the Dakotas with two GLEANER combines shown below. "You ask me to figure up my repairs on the machines for this past seasons' work," he says. "Well, it's kind of shocking. These two machines cost me a total of less than \$20. With GLEANER combines you just never have a thought about downtime or trouble. You just pull up to a field, set up and keep going."



**Herb Schmidt**, Cordell, Oklahoma, cut 6,300 acres with three GLEANER combines last year. He says, "Here's one clear-cut idea of why I'll stay with GLEANER combines. The parts I'm holding in my hands are the only replacements I put on three machines in '59 while rolling them through 6,300 acres. These parts cost \$27.72. A custom man just naturally comes out ahead on net returns with that kind of equipment."



**Jack Nance**, Granite, Oklahoma, says, "I've gone North on custom harvesting ever since 1941 and have seen a lot of different conditions and crops. GLEANER combines take all kinds of cutting with no complaints, better than any other combine I've ever seen or used. In one field this year, my five GLEANER combines cut nearly the same acreage as eight other machines of another make. The difference was... we kept rolling steady, while they stopped, started and repaired."



**L. A. and Lynn Martin**, father and son combine team from Bison, Oklahoma, say repair parts averaged only \$27 per machine for their six GLEANER combines. "That means we saved a whole lot of time, money and trouble," Mr. Martin said. "We doubt that many can match an average annual repair bill of only \$27 per machine on 13,680 acres of harvesting through all kinds of conditions."

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## Letters

### Not Far Enough!

Your editorial in a recent issue is timely and was read with great interest—but it did not go far enough.

You indicated four things that should be done to bring Canada back to living within its means, but you did not show the ordinary person how he can definitely help. Yes, you did in a general way but not specifically. For example:

1. How can we be sure that luxury items are made in Canada and not in the U.S.A.? Are such items always marked made in U.S.A., and in places where you can easily see it? If so, how about a campaign, "Look for the made in Canada label before you buy."

2. This same idea could be put across to our importers when they have a choice of importing from the U.S.A. or other countries with unfavorable trade balances.

3. How about a list of things not produced in Canada so the buyer would be on the watch for the country of production? The ordinary person doesn't know what goods are produced in Canada.

I know that such purchases make up only one-third of the trade deficit, but by not buying these things we would also cut down on "freight and shipping"—part of the non-merchandise items.

Campaigns to show how people could help this situation would certainly do more good than just a general statement. For example, a person rarely takes up an invitation from someone who says: "Oh, you must come over some evening for a visit." But you do something definite about an invitation to watch the Stanley Cup finals on TV at 7 p.m. on Thursday, March 31. See what I mean?

F. RUSSELL,  
P.O. Box 218,  
St. Andrews, N.B.

### Experience with Goats

We were very interested in the article "Goat's Milk for Dairy Calves" (March issue). We have kept goats for about 10 years and are very fond of them. We have had very good results with their milk. The only milk we have used in our home for over 9 years has been from our goats. We have also raised several calves on goat's milk, used goat's milk for baby pigs and finishing roasting chickens with the best possible results.

We have had as many as 22 milking goats at one time and as high as 64 head altogether. At present, however, we are down to 14 head.

Goats are easy to handle, are friendly and very easy to keep clean. It is pleasing to have T. C. Hazell say something in the goat's favor, because so many never have a good word for this animal. It is very plain to see that such people have never been around goats or worked among them.

We hope to hear more about goats. Their meat is good to eat. We find it as delicious as any of the other fine foods we grow on the farm.

We will be looking forward for  
(Please turn to page 66)



# Control at Last For Swine Diseases

by DON BARON

*Under the first policy of its kind in Canada, the Ontario Government is ready to certify herds as being free of rhinitis and virus pneumonia*

**R**ELIEF is finally in sight for hogmen whose herds are plagued with rhinitis and virus pneumonia. Herd after herd across the country is infected. While many breeders have wanted to rid their herds of these diseases, they have been faced with an almost impossible task. The only way that has been open to them has been to dispose of the herd, thoroughly disinfect the premises, and start over with breeding stock that is not infected. But most breeders felt this was unprofitable—because the diseases have been so widespread that they could never be sure of buying disease-free breeding stock.

Now, the Ontario Government believes that these diseases can be kept out of herds through a careful program of isolation and inspection. It has announced a new policy through which it is prepared to certify herds as being free of the diseases.

The job of establishing a herd that is free of these diseases, and having it certified, won't be simple or cheap, but several breeders have already decided to make the effort.

Livestock Commissioner W. P. Watson says that the policy offers breeders three different methods to get their herds certified.

The first method is designed for anyone who believes his herd is free of these diseases. A government veterinarian will examine his herd. The veterinarian will make further frequent inspections in succeeding months. He will also examine any animals that die or are slaughtered. If he finds no disease, the herd will be certified.

The other two methods are for herds that are known to be infected.

Under the first of these, the breeder can start with a few of his best sows—ones he believes are not infected—and farrow them in strict isolation (individual paddocks on summer pasture will do). He will raise the litters under constant surveillance by government veterinarians. Some pigs from the litter must be marketed for slaughter, and the heads and lungs examined. Pigs from litters that prove to be free of these diseases can then be used to form the basis for a certified herd. Such a program has been used in a few herds already (see Country Guide, October 1959).

The second and less time-consuming method for herds known to be infected involves a spectacular new system to get healthy pigs. Breeders with sows, ready to farrow, can arrange to ship them to the Ontario Veterinarian College. Veterinarians there will remove the unborn litter, surgically from the sow, and raise the pigs to 4 or 5 weeks of age in individual confinement. These pigs will be free of some infectious diseases that they might pick up from the sow or the premises, under normal conditions.

**S**WINE specialist Dr. C. R. Roe at the O.V.C. says this method could be particularly useful for sows that have a high A.R. score, and have proven to be good breeders, but are infected and would pass the infection along to their pigs in natural birth. The new method will enable a breeder to preserve the bloodlines of such sows. Two or three litters might be taken from a top sow before her usefulness is done.

The technique of removing pigs surgically from sows, and raising them so they will be free of these diseases, was pioneered at the University of

Nebraska. Original purpose of scientists there was to get uninfected pigs for research purposes. Now, the technique is being used to get healthy pigs for breeding purposes.

At the O.V.C., pigs, on removal from the sow, are taken to special, well-insulated rooms, where the temperature is maintained at 90 to 95 degrees.

Air pressure within the room is maintained at a higher level than that outside. When doors are opened, the air flows out, rather than in, to maintain the isolation. Each pig is placed in an individual can in this room, and each can has an individual supply of air piped into it and exhausted from it. Again, the air in each can is maintained at a higher pressure than the air in the room, so when the feed slot is opened, air moves out of the can rather than into it.

The pigs are grown for 4 or 5 weeks under these highly controlled and isolated conditions before they are ready to go back to the owner's farm. These pigs can then form the nucleus of a herd which is free of the two diseases and so is eligible for certification. But the pigs must go onto completely clean premises, and remain in complete isolation from other pigs that might be infected.

Such pigs, sent out to disease-free premises, may grow extremely fast. Several hundreds of such pigs produced at the University of Nebraska reached an average weight of 213 lb. at 156 days of age. However, Dr. Roe points out that it will be some time before it will be known if pigs handled in a similar way will make the same fast rates of growth in Canada.

Livestock Commissioner Watson expects that breeders who want to establish certified herds, will make heavy demands on the O.V.C. for surgical birth of pigs. He says the limited facilities at the College will compel the Government to limit the number of sows accepted. Because it is a costly service, some charge will be made for it.

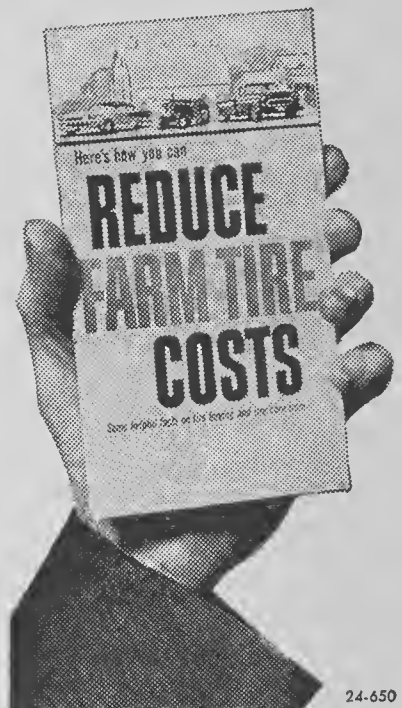
Once a breeder has used one of these methods to get his herd certified, he will have to meet the following requirements:

- Keep his herd in complete isolation.
- Maintain complete health records of the pigs and submit his herd and premises to regular inspection.
- Notify the government of any pigs over 6 weeks of age that die or are to be slaughtered, so the heads and lungs can be examined.
- Agree not to bring any hogs back to the premises after they have been at shows and fairs.
- Limit purchases of pigs for his breeding herd to ones from other certified herds.



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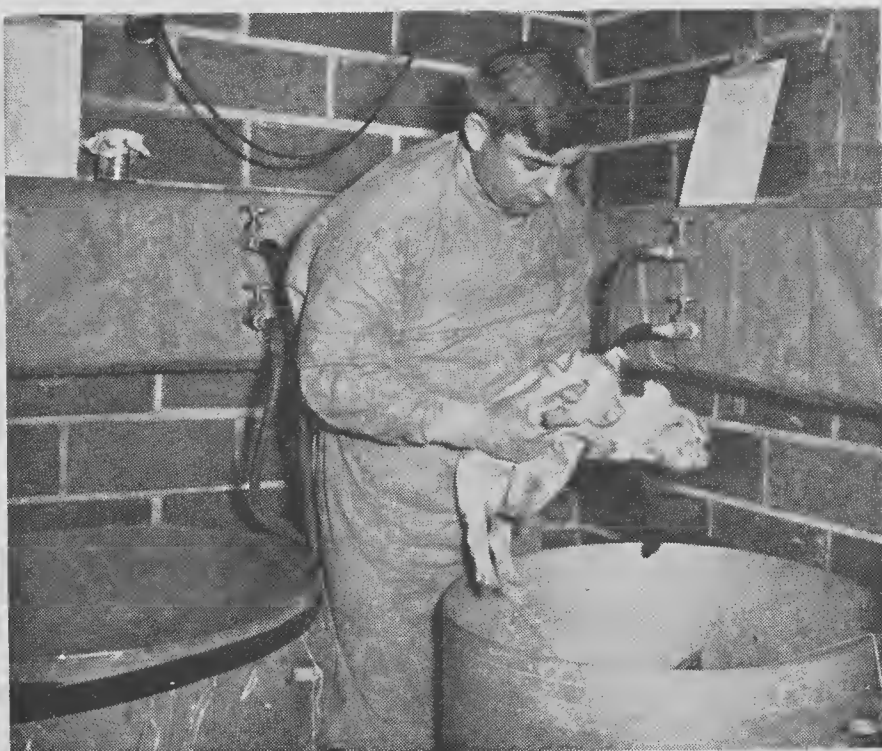
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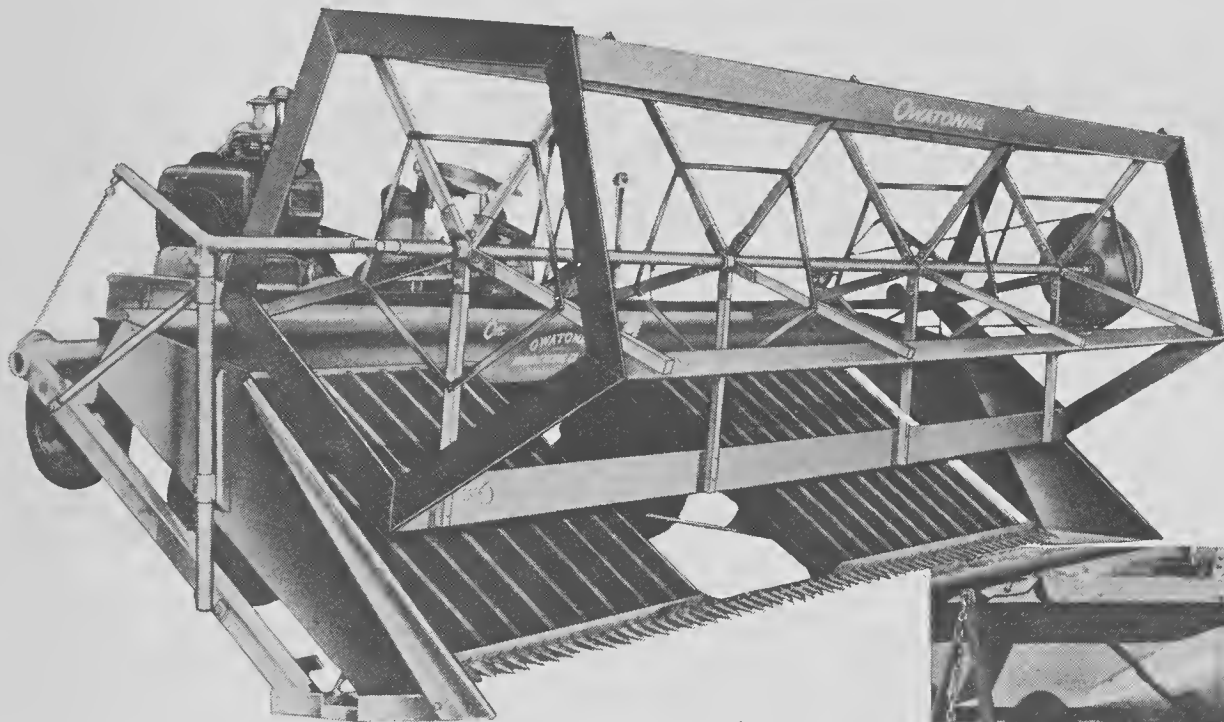
The cynics say he is anybody who is at least a dozen miles from home. But we believe that a lot of farmers are experts on their own farms. That's why The Country Guide treats the farmer with respect, looks on him as a friend, and is always ready to listen to him. If there's something you want to tell us, or anything you want to ask us, the address is The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.



O.V.C. photo

Dr. T. J. L. Alexander examining pigs delivered by caesarean section at Ontario Veterinary College. The pigs are raised in these special isolation units.

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## See Your Farmhand Dealer Now!



*The Armstrongs, and dozens of other young farmers nearby, are building modern farms and an old-style community spirit around their church*

by **DON BARON**

**P**LANNING a long-term farm program in the Mayfield community might seem like building a home on the lip of a volcano to the casual onlooker. The burgeoning growth of the Toronto area has carried a forest of homes and factories right to its doorstep. The first houses of the proposed satellite city of Bramalea—a city which may reach a population of 50,000—are being built right against the line fences of some of Mayfield farmers. Plans already drawn up call for the town of Brampton, 3 to 4 miles away, to triple in size to 45,000 people in little more than half a decade.

But despite the activity on its doorstep, Mayfield is a community of young farmers with old-fashioned ideas. It is a place where a round of house parties still holds more attraction than a big night out in the city; where the people are still building new co-operatives; where the congregation of Mayfield United Church, numbering less than 100 families, built a \$25,000 addition onto their 130-year-old red brick church a few



*Dave Armstrong is helped with his paper work by Phillip, who is seated on his knee, and Robert.*

months ago; and where the halls ring to the clamor of 100 school children each Sunday.

Despite the whirling development around it, this community has a spirit reminiscent of the days of threshing gangs and barn raisings. But you can't attribute it to a horse-and-buggy outlook. The young farmers there, most of whom are in their twenties and thirties, are making long-term plans for their future on the farms.

They showed it when they established a co-operative to truck their own milk to dairies in Toronto. The idea has paid off so well, despite the cost of tank trucks when members went to bulk-deliveries, that farmers in other districts are planning similar co-ops of their own now.

Farmers at Mayfield are also trying out techniques like loose housing and milking parlors for their cows, fence row and mechanical feeding systems, strip and zero grazing. In fact, the district seems to be throbbing with change; taking the lead in an agricultural revolution.

**N**OT the least progressive farmer in the community is Dave Armstrong—a husky, smooth-featured, 29-year-old with a thoughtful, deliberate way of speaking. Ask him and he'll tell you he likes to farm because it's a challenge to him. He's not at all distressed because his farm is only 100 acres in size and extra land nearby is almost non-existent (although he rents another 25 acres to pasture young stock). A hundred acre farm may be too small by the standards of many people

today. But on it, Dave is milking 37 big Holsteins, and has pushed average production 12 per cent higher than the cross-Canada average for the breed under R.O.P. testing.

He admits he had a good start. When he married 5 years ago, his father agreed to turn over the farm to him and accept a note for it. The note is to be paid off out of year-to-year farm earnings. Such an arrangement gave Dave a sound operating basis and saved him making a shoestring start.

When his father built a new house on the corner of the farm, it meant he would be at hand for advice and help. Dave has been revising and bolstering his farm program ever since.

One of his first moves was characteristic. He and a group of neighbors joined the Peel County Farm Management Association being formed under the leadership of the agricultural representative, Jim McCullough. Through it, they call in farm management experts to discuss the principles of farming. They began to use the Ontario Department of Agriculture bookkeeping system.

"I've always kept books," explains Dave. "But now I learn to make more use of them."

The association meets regularly, takes trips to key farms in their own or other communities where they can assess new ideas that might be of use to them at home. Dave went further and called college specialists to survey his farm. They have drawn up long-term plans for crop rotations, permanent pastures, and other needed improvements.

With the need for high per-acre production apparent, he borrowed enough money through a Tile Drainage Loan to install 20,000 feet of tile drains. "The tiles seem to let me onto the fields 2 or 3 days earlier in the spring, and enable the clovers to hold on better," he says.

His whole program is geared to high production. He fertilizes every acre every year, and uses plenty of nitrogen to stimulate early spring pasture growth. He strip grazes (moving the fence twice a day) to make the best use of lush growth. The program is so successful that a 10-acre field divided into 4 sections pastured the cows for almost 2 months last spring and summer. Now, he is growing crops like Sudan grass in an attempt to stretch out his pasture season beyond the end of August when he usually begins feeding hay.



*Above: Young Robert makes friends with Holstein calf from one of Dave's 37 high-producing cows.*

*Right: Dave Armstrong chats with the truck driver from the co-operative at milk pick-up time.*



*"In this job, the church must come first," says Dave (l.), who is seen here at Mayfield United.*

High quality winter feed is of vital importance too. Dave begins haying early to assure that quality. He started June 4 last year before many farmers had even thought about oiling up their moving machine. And as another move, he bought a crimper in partnership with brother Neil.

**Y**OU could almost guess from his enthusiasm that Dave has always wanted to farm. One reason he gives is because of the constant day-to-day and year-to-year challenge of it. The fact that he is limited to 100 acres simply heightens that challenge. He recalls that when he graduated from high school in 1949, he could have gone on to college. Three of his chums went to veterinary college. Another went on to become an engineer. He has relatives who have gone into the business world. All of them have found interesting careers, he is sure. But he saw a good life to be built at home. He hasn't regretted it.

He says farming offers a double challenge, because, to his mind, farming is a big word. It includes farm life and community life, and the final purpose is not simply to make money. He sees a broader meaning to life, an old-fashioned meaning if you like—to help maintain and build a community.

"In this job," Dave Armstrong says, "the church must come first. Our ancestors came to this country to gain religious freedom and this goal is still worth working for." The church claims a startling amount of his own time.

He teaches in Sunday School, because "statistics show that very few people go wrong who have been raised in the shadow of the church." He is on the Board of Stewards of the church, and has been going to choir practice one night a week for years and singing in the church choir. He is president of the Dufferin-Peel Presbytery, and takes pride that six of his church members have attended the Elgin House-Keswick Conference for a week end of good fellowship.

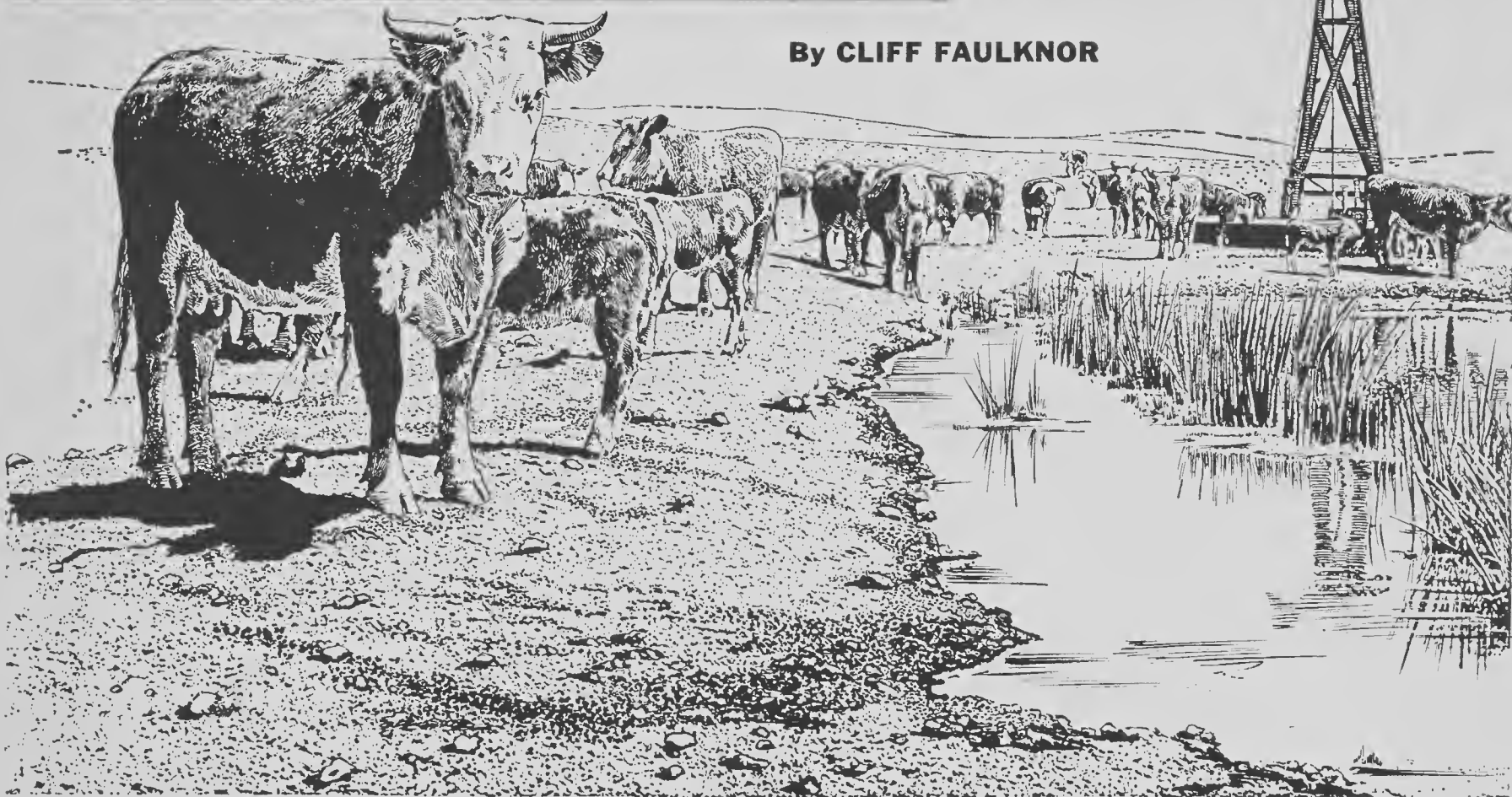
And somehow in his busy life, Armstrong finds time to be a 4-H club leader, to take an active part in Farm Forum, and to serve as secretary of his local milk producers' association.

Amidst all the changes in agriculture these days, there is something reassuring about paying a visit to the Mayfield community. There is evidence at every turn that the family farm can meet the great pressures being exerted on it. V



# TEST WATER

By CLIFF FAULKNER



## *That scum on your farm pond or favorite lake may hide a killer*

ON the holiday week end of June 29, 1959, RCMP at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., received word that 30 dogs had died under mysterious circumstances at nearby lakes. There were two clues which pointed to the identity of the killer: (1) the dogs had been seen swimming in the lake or drinking at the water's edge, and (2) at the time, the water had been covered by a blueish scum. The speed and efficiency of the deaths left little doubt that some toxic substance lurked in the water. Police were concerned about the possible danger to human health.

Last January, at the Saskatchewan Live Stock Associations' convention in Regina, Provincial Veterinarian Dr. V. E. Senior told of laboratory investigations into these happenings. The results should cause sober reflections on the part of all Canadians who farm, camp or have occasion to use untested water. In this case, the killer was found to be a species of blue-green algae, minute plant forms growing on the surface of stagnant water. Under the right conditions, toxic algae could develop on any pond or lake in the country.

Dr. Senior gave a brief outline of how these poisonous deposits build up.

"Two dry summers, coupled with a low spring runoff, caused a fall in the water level of our lakes and sloughs," he explained. "Above average temperatures combined with these stagnant conditions promoted the growth of surface scum and algae, some of which belonged to what we call the blue-green variety. Although not all blue-green algae are poisonous, farmers would do well to treat all of it with suspicion. The most dangerous time is when these algae are in bloom. If they have a blue-green paint appearance, look out—they're the poisonous kind.

"They're not hard to recognize. At times it really looks as if a can of paint has been spilled on top of the scum. When the wind blows steadily from one direction for a period of time and piles

this scum up along the shoreline, keep your stock away.

"IN the case of the dogs, all the symptoms were identical. The animals were seen to be either swimming or drinking along the water's edge. Within 20 minutes there were convulsions and vomiting, and sometimes diarrhea. In most cases death occurred in about an hour.

"Laboratory tests on some of the dead dogs showed inflammation of the bowel and extensive hemorrhage. It appeared as though the animals had been subjected to a scouring process which removed the bowel lining and caused extensive bleeding. When tests for various poisons proved negative, we suspected the algae. These suspicions were confirmed when specimens of the algae were examined and killed mice on experimental inoculation.

"Publicity on the dog deaths brought reports of similar occurrences all over the province. At a Weyburn farm, three cows died after drinking algae-infested water. As the summer advanced, the story unfolded. At widely scattered points farm animals were being dispatched with a speed and efficiency which left little time for speculation as to the best treatment to use.

"ALGAE poisoning is nothing new. Published reports on this trouble go back to 1878. Tests at the Ontario Veterinary College in 1949 confirm the potent nature of this killer. A cow given a mixture of lake scum died in 20 minutes. At Sturgeon Lake (Ontario) that same year, one owner lost 9 out of 12 cows between turning the animals out at 11 a.m. and mid-afternoon. Another lost a cow and a calf, and a third had a number of animals sick. At that time a heavy greenish scum was noted along the lakeshore.

"In 1951, Alberta reported a number of cases among cattle, horses, pigs, chickens and turkeys.

1. Watch the surface of your watering places closely, especially in dry years.
2. If you live in an alkali area, have your water tested at regular intervals.
3. Check shallow wells for nitrates caused by seepage from manure piles, or by runoff water leaching these salts from forage stacks or fallow land.
4. Just because water appears to be safe for animals, doesn't mean it is safe for human use.

Most noteworthy was the speed with which these victims were dispatched.

"There are certain facts about the substance you might like to hear. This poison can exist in the water around the algae. It isn't volatile, which means it won't evaporate or disappear. Only dilution will remove the danger. It is also heat stable, and can stand temperatures away above the boiling point without loss of potency, unless boiled to dryness. Freezing and thawing the material can increase its poisonous potential 10 times, possibly because this ruptures the plant cells and releases more poison. Decomposition of the scum reacts the same way.

"What can you do about this problem? Although the treatment of large bodies of water is impractical, smaller sloughs, dugouts or farm ponds can be treated with bluestone (copper sulphate). There are pamphlets available which explain how to apply this."

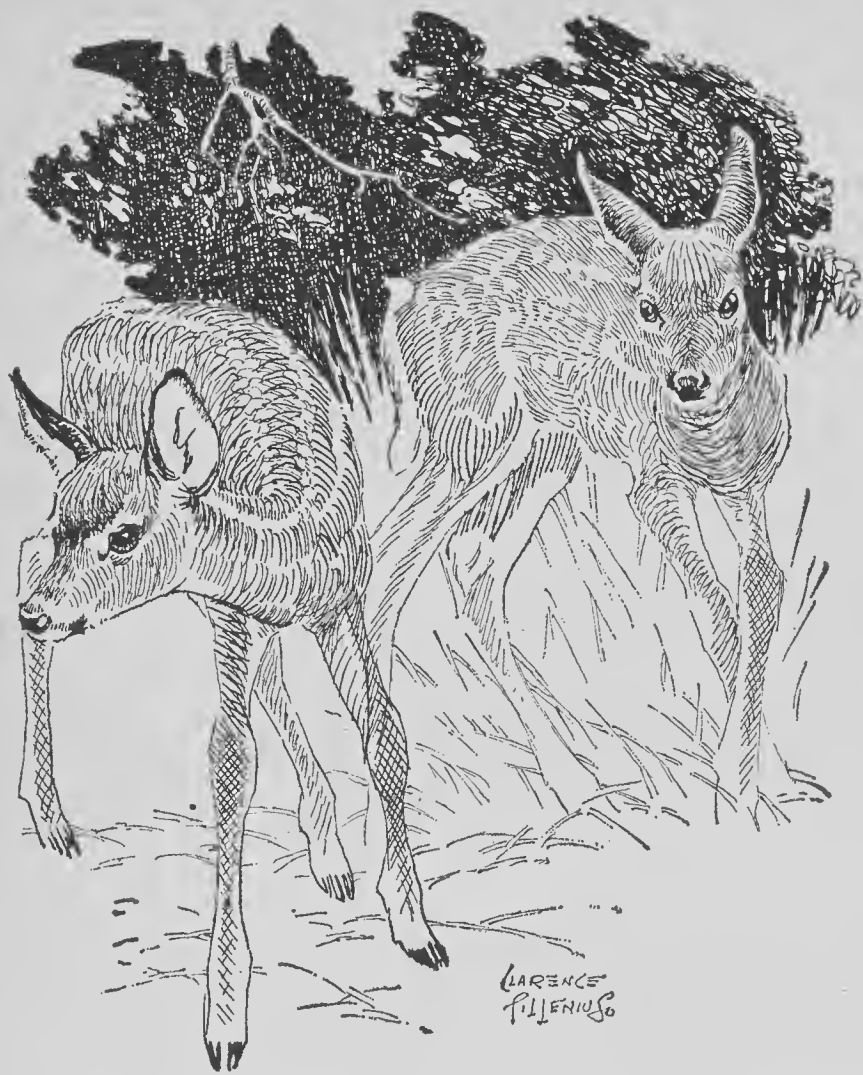
Dr. Senior then went on to describe some other sources of water contamination. Unlike algae poisoning, these don't occur as a result of a particular set of climatic conditions. The former might appear again next year, or may not return for 10 years. But other dangers, such as excessive salt concentrations (alkali) or nitrate poisoning, are with us all the time.

"An interesting case (Please turn to page 42)



# Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 21



ALL young wild animals are appealing but the white tail fawn has a unique and peculiar charm. The white spots dappling the rich yellow-red coat, the long fringed lashes, delicate nostrils and tiny ebony hooves belong to an elfin sprite, a woodland fairy. With confiding trust the slender muzzle is stretched toward you. The soft questioning gaze of the large dark eyes goes straight to the heart.

The fawns, when a couple of weeks old, follow their mothers and can run like the wind. When newborn, and for a few days thereafter, they are weak and tottery. The mothers at this time leave them hidden while they go to find water and grass. In some way the doe makes the fawn understand that he is not to move no matter what happens. You may come unexpectedly upon one lying among the leaves, his head and neck stretched along the ground, eyes open and looking at you, but absolutely still. You can stoop over and until you actually pick him up, he will remain motionless.

The doe, however, is never very far away. My brother and I were one day cutting fence posts in the pasture, when we heard a peculiar frightened cry. Going there, we found that our dog had startled a fawn who in trying to escape had caught his hind leg in a sort of scissors made by two saskatoon stems growing together. The dog, who was used to herd sheep and trained to leave the lambs strictly alone, was

standing crestfallen a little way off, apparently feeling that he was in some way to blame for the fracas and so liable to punishment.

When the fawn was free he wandered a few steps into the bushes and lay down. We called the dog and made a quick circle of the surrounding thickets to see if the mother was anywhere in evidence. About 10 minutes later we came back to the bushes where the fawn had been, and lo! he was gone. There in the moist loam were the mother's fresh tracks. She had been watching close by and when we were searching the outer thickets she slipped in silently and led him away. Many fawns which are picked up as "abandoned" and brought home as pets by well-meaning people are not abandoned at all. Ten-to-one the mother is near at hand, anxious and fearful for her offspring. She will come back when the disturbers are gone. The baby fawn should be left where it was found. It is better. V

## Hormones for Heifers

IMPLANTED and oral hormones for fattening heifers require more management skill than in using them for steers. Martin Stob of Purdue University has reported undesirable hormonal effects that may appear in heifers which would not appear in steers, because heifers have their own hormone supply. Heifers also have more organs that are sensitive to administered hormones. V



## "...worked an extra acre today"

Now that he banks by mail at the BNS, Farmer Brown has more time for his farm. Used to be, he'd spend several hours a week just going to town to bank—hours he couldn't really afford. These days the mail man does the travelling for him.

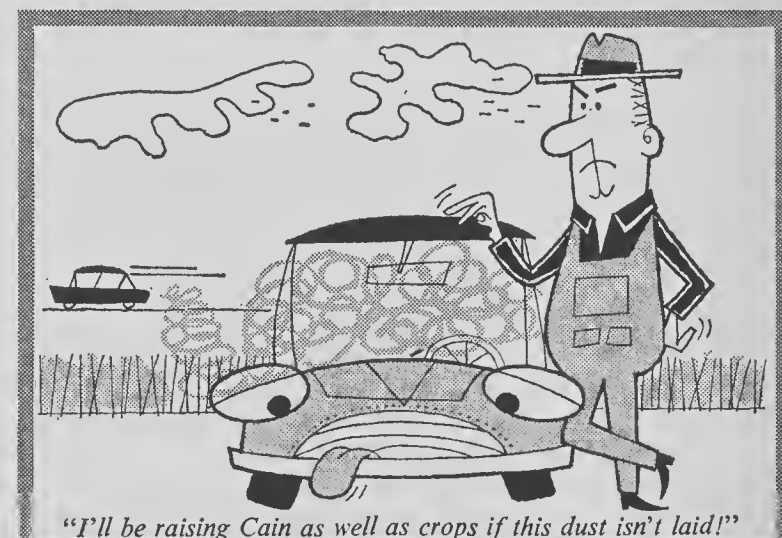
At The Bank of Nova Scotia you can deposit by mail in Savings, Personal Chequing or Current Accounts, as well as the Bank's exclusive Personal Security Program.

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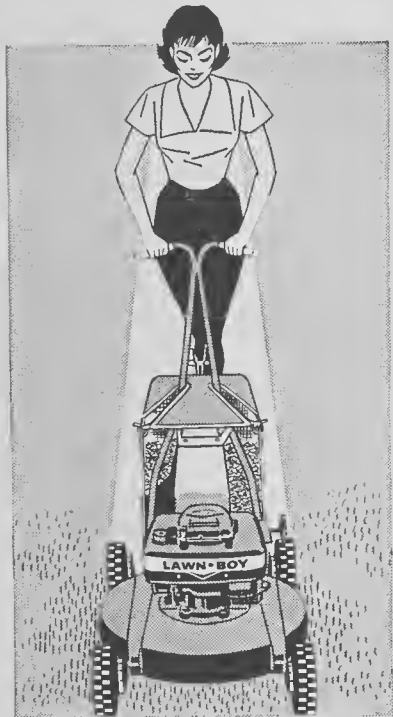
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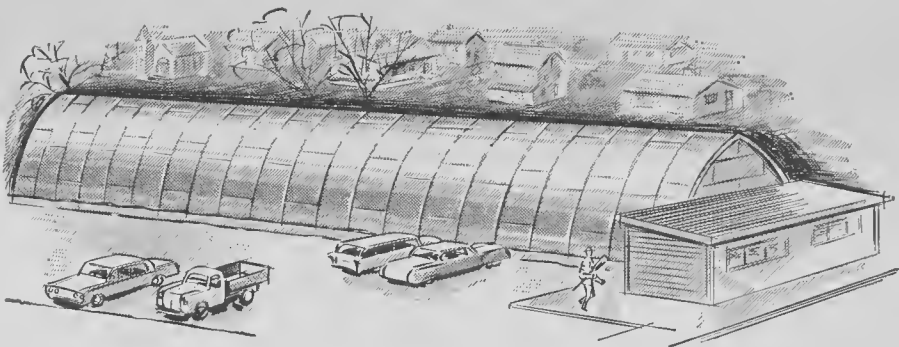
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# Two-Sheet Curling Rink

WHILE the roaring game of curling has been growing in popularity as a winter pastime, many rinks that were built 30 and 40 years ago have fallen into disrepair, or are beyond repair. Building costs are high, so the enthusiasts are often solving the problem by doing the job themselves with volunteer labor. These building tips are offered with the idea of helping them along.

The sketches show a two-sheet rink, 31 ft. wide by 152 ft. long, with laminated construction serving as both walls and roof. Each lane is 14 ft., 4 in. wide. The height from ice to ridge is about 22 ft. The odd width of 31 ft. allows trusses to be assembled with little cutoff waste where the rafters meet at the ridge. The instructions here are not detailed, because you will probably need to have an experienced carpenter supervise the layout and construction.

The roof trusses (Fig. 1) are 4-ply, 1 in. by 10 in. by 8 ft. boards, all joints broken on each ply. The curve is scribed on a temporary level floor at least 6 ft. by 30 ft. One of the 8 ft. boards is laid on this line, centered, and its top edge is scribed to the curve of 24 ft. radius, with end bevels cut off with the same radius. This acts as the pattern for all the 140 boards needed.

Erected trusses on 8 ft. centers are all connected with 2 in. by 4 in. by 16 ft. purlins on 24 in. centers, laid flat, with joints broken on alternate courses. Shiplap sheathing is laid over the purlins diagonally to a distance of 32 ft. back from each end wall (Fig. 2).

The middle sections of 88 ft. on each side are laid horizontally. Diagonal sections act as a windbrace with a minimum of waste. There is no

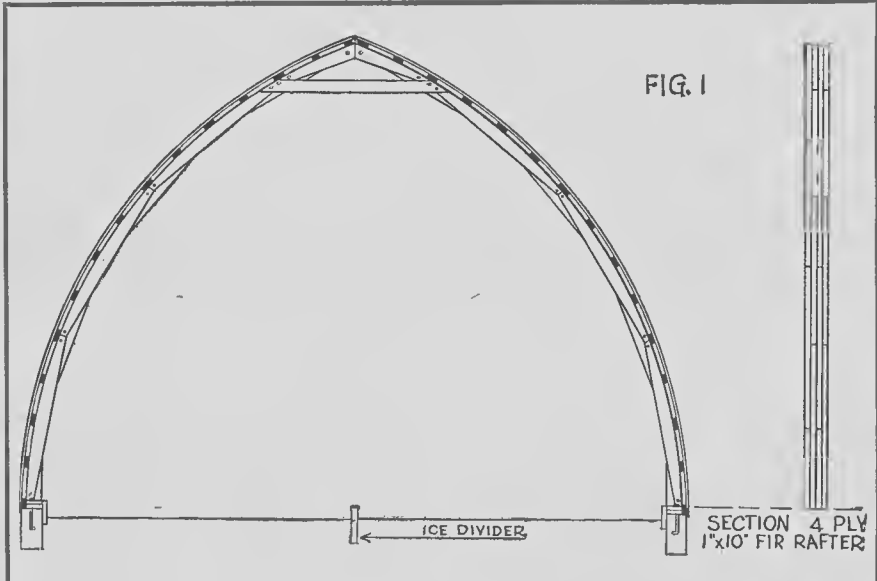
waste in the middle sections, which center on the trusses—example: five 16-ft. and one 8-ft. lengths. Alternate all joints.

Aluminum sheets in 10 ft. lengths, allowing for laps, are laid vertically over the sheathing on the roof, but are horizontal on the end walls. (Fig. 2A).

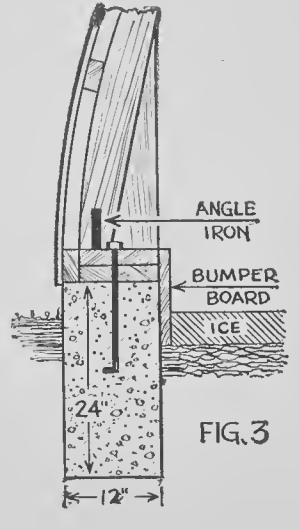
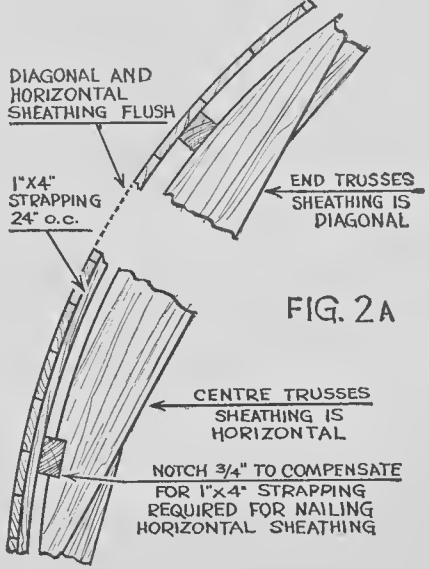
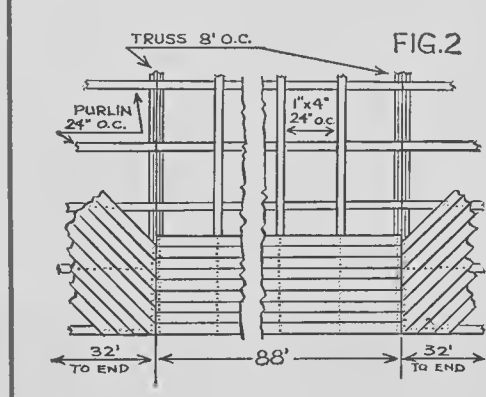
Fig. 3 shows a section of foundation with double sill bolted into the concrete, and also the purlins connecting the trusses. This foundation is sufficient for a reasonably level site with clay subsoil. Otherwise, depth will be greater to conform with the contour of the site and subsoil.

Here is a rough estimate for material only, not including ventilators, windows and doors. If funds are limited, the waiting room, coffee bar and toilets may be added later on. The figures do not allow for provincial taxes or other special local costs.

Foundation cement,	
125 sacks .....	\$ 200.00
Sand and gravel,	
36 cu. yd. ....	108.00
Double sills, 976 bd. ft. ....	112.24
Bolts and brackets .....	43.00
Roof trusses, 13,080 bd. ft. ....	1,504.20
Collar ties, 240 bd. ft. ....	27.60
Purlins, 3,040 bd. ft. ....	349.60
Studding for gables,	
400 bd. ft. ....	46.00
Sheathing, roof and gables,	
11,150 bd. ft. ....	1,282.25
Nails .....	25.00
Aluminum roof and gables,	
390 sheets .....	1,560.00
Nails for aluminum sheets .....	36.00
	<b>\$5,293.89</b>
	V

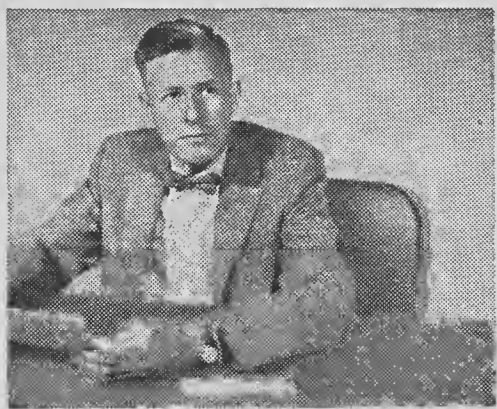


Four sketches of construction details for roof trusses (1), middle and ends of sides (2), trusses and sheathing (2A), foundations (3).





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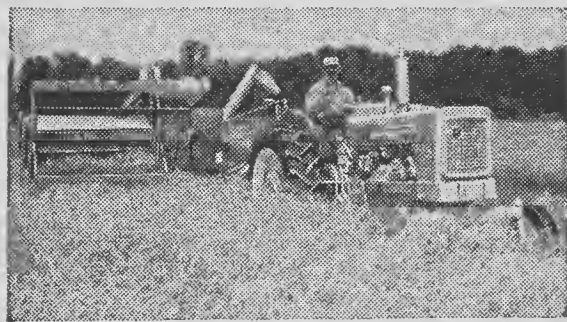
Cockshutt offers 16 great new tractor models in 4 "power-ific" series for 1960. Included are the rugged "570" 5-Plow Gas or Diesel, the "Economy Champion" "560" 4-Plow Diesel, the "550" 3-Plow Gas or Diesel and the versatile "540" 3-Plow Gas Tractor. Each of these Cockshutt "500" Series Tractors is performance proved! Each is farm-engineered with precision parts and modern power features to outperform, outclass and outlast *anything* on the market!

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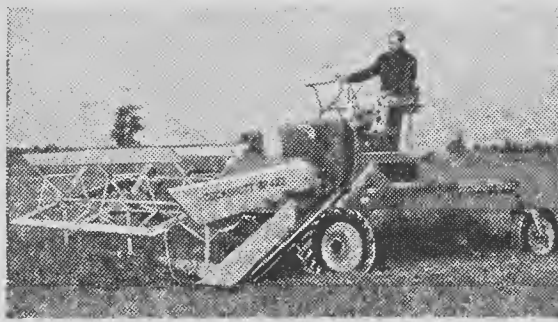
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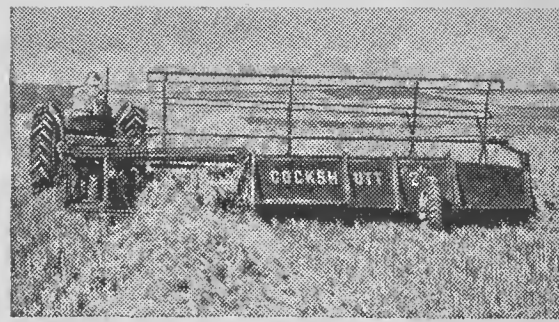
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## Beef Crossbreeding Trials at Northern Farm



This is one of the robust Charolais-sired calves out of a white-faced cow.

THE Burwash Industrial Farm, a few miles south of Sudbury, Ont., is the site of a new beef cattle breeding trial being directed by Dr. Jim Henderson of the Ontario Veterinary College. Charolais bulls were brought into the herd 2 years ago, to mate with the straightbred Hereford cows. Now, the resulting crossbred heifers are being bred to crossbred Charolais-Shorthorn bulls. The resulting progeny will be further crossed and selected. Dr. Henderson explains his long-term goal this way: "You could call it an experiment to see what comes of these crosses—to see if we can maintain vigor and growth of crossbreds into a further generation."

The Burwash farm comprises one of the largest stretches of cleared land in the Ontario north. Three thousand acres are under cultivation, providing milk, pork, beef and vegetables for about 1,400 people making up the inmates of the institution, and the staff and their families.

The beef herd consists of almost 200 breeding females, but this will be gradually expanded as more land is cleared. One of the big problems of the farm operations is the shallow un-

productive nature of the soil. Farm manager Tom Curtin is using fertilizer and crop rotations and various pasture mixtures to boost productivity. Forages do best on the land, and that is the crop he emphasizes.—D.R.B. V

### Automation In the Hog Barn

HOGS tend to become flabby in confinement, but limited feeding will produce leaner, meatier carcasses, says Prof. Marshall Finner of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Finner points out that the savings per hog, although slight, can mount up over the feeding period. He recommends a mechanical system of limited feeding to reduce labor, where there's a large number of hogs. The type of system he has in mind has been designed for a large six-pen hog finishing house.

Addressing the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Professor Finner said they had designed the system primarily for research in studying the relative merits of limited and full feeding of hogs in confinement. It weighs accurately the predetermined amounts of feed for each of the six pens of hogs, and conveys the feed to the pens and distributes it in the self-feeders. All this is done merely by turning a knob on a control panel. Feed can be increased or decreased by selector switches, thus retaining the human control of ordinary hand feeding but eliminating the physical labor. He believes that some of the principles could be applied to other types of livestock. V



Tom Curtin inspects the red clover, timothy and brome without nurse crop.

### Pig Killer

OLD warble powder is deadly to pigs. Make sure it isn't left in puddles where pigs can get at it. Keep it away from streams, as the powder can kill fish, says ag. rep. Ken Matheson of Ontario. V



## LIVESTOCK

## Heavy Grain Feeding Tested

SUPPLEMENTARY protein is not necessary for steers or heifers on full feed of heavy grain. Dr. C. M. Williams ran a test at the University of Saskatchewan, adding either a protein supplement or a vitamin A supplement to a ration of wheat, oats, oat hulls and oat straw. The overall effect was to increase the cost per pound of gain without significantly increasing the rate of gain, when extra protein was supplied. However, by doubling the vitamin A in the ration there was a significant boost in daily gains and a saving in feeding costs.

Dr. Williams points out that often the steers would be having green leafy hay or silage, in which case the vitamin A supplement is unnecessary. Also cattle coming off green pastures would have sufficient liver storage of the vitamin to last 2 or 3 months.

Investigating implants of hormone pellets in the ears of steers, Dr. Williams found an 11 per cent increase in daily gains, with no significant difference between diethylstilbestrol (Stimplants) and progesterone estradiol monobenzoate (Synovex S). ✓

## Treated Seed Is No Treat for Them

CAN a small amount of mercury-treated seed be fed safely to livestock? "No!", says C. B. Kelly of the Ontario Agricultural College. "Even if the treated seed is diluted to less than 1 per cent of the feed, it is poisonous. Mercury does not pass out of the body but is stored in the organs of the animal."

Only expensive laboratory methods can remove the mercury seed dressing, so Professor Kelly suggests you save leftover treated seed until next year. Label the bags to show the variety and what chemical treatment was used. Germination might be lower next year, but not enough to cause concern if the seed is kept dry. Check the germination next spring.

If you don't plan to use the seed next year for some reason, burn or bury the leftover seed. Don't throw it on the manure pile or leave it where animals might get at it accidentally. ✓

## Ked Numbers Rise and Fall

SHEEP keds spend their entire lives and reproduce continuously in the fleece of sheep. Their food is the blood, which they obtain by puncturing the skin. But, says W. A. Nelson of the Lethbridge Agriculture Research Station, what sheepmen probably do not know is that the numbers of these keds increase and decrease in a definite annual cycle.

In an untreated band of sheep that is continuously infected, the number of keds on barren ewes will increase in the fall and reach a maximum between December and February. A type of immunity to the insects has developed by that time, and the num-

bers decline, until there are few left by May or June. However, if the ewes are pregnant, the decline does not begin until after lambing. At that time, the keds start to die, so again there are few left by May or June.

If infested ewes are brought into a clean band in November, the clean ewes become infested, so that by shearing time the band will include some ewes with large numbers of keds and others with few or none. This is because the development of

immunity is delayed in ewes that become infested late in the fall.

In an untreated band, lambs carry keds in larger numbers in summer. Over 90 per cent of the old population on the ewes dies off, but the lambs are infested by the few remaining young keds transferring from their mothers. With higher air temperatures, it is not many weeks before this nucleus reproduces high summer populations on the lambs.

Shearing time is the best time to treat for ked control, just after the sheep have been sheared. Ked numbers are smaller, fleece cover is at a

minimum and you need a smaller amount of insecticide to soak the animals. ✓

## Heavier Lambs

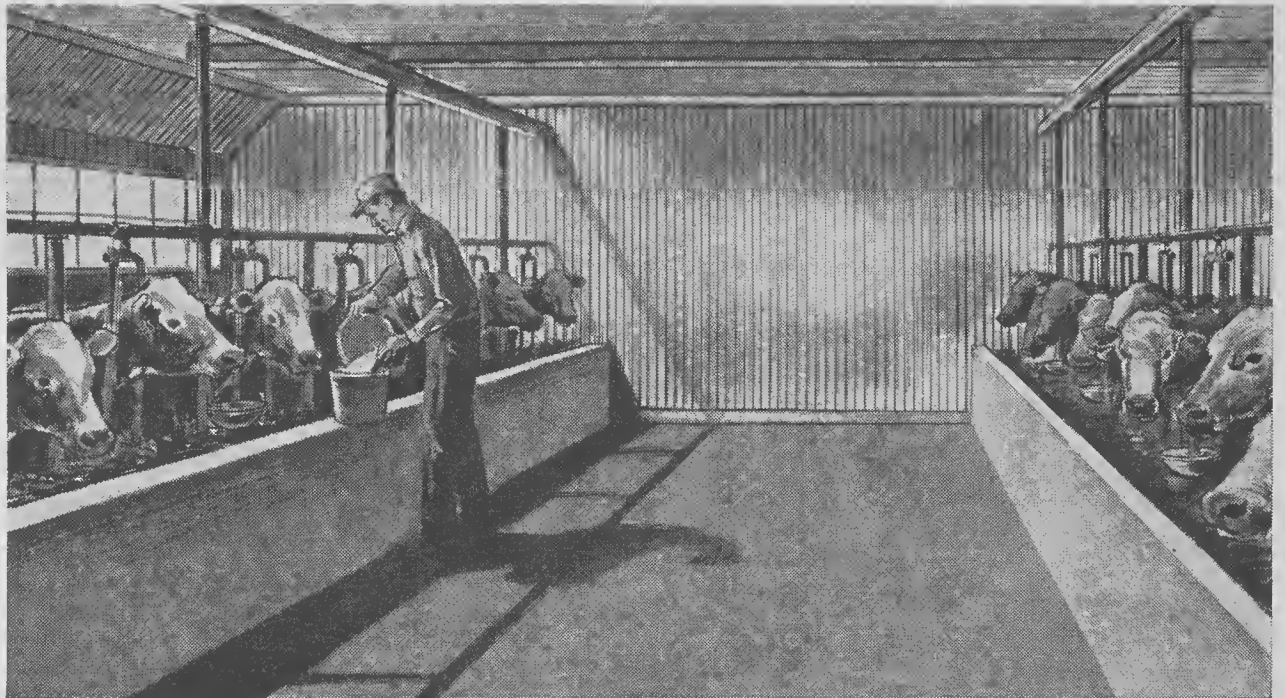
CREEP feed early lambs to get extra weaning weight. Prof. E. N. Needham of Ontario Agricultural College advises you to start them on feed at 10 days to 2 weeks with what they can clean up in a day. Use either rolled oats and calf starter pellets, or a ration of 20 lb. oats, 20 lb. cracked corn and 20 lb. bran. Feed a bit of second-cut alfalfa too. ✓

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## LIVESTOCK

### Mobile Feed Mill



Maynard Woolsey with the mobile feed mill he operates from Stettler, Alta.

LONG ago the prophet Mahomet concluded he was more mobile than a mountain. Farmers who have a mountain of feed to mix and grind, and have been hauling to a feed mill located miles away, can now bring the mill to their mountain.

The mobile feed mill is a \$20,000 machine that can pull into your farm, load wheat, oats and barley from separate bins, chug over to a haystack for a bite, add a shot of molasses and then pour the whole mixture into a self-feeder. All you have to do is look on—and pay the bill, of course.

What does the bill amount to? This will vary a little between one operator and another. In the Prairie Provinces,



Baugh adds barley. Feed blown in bin.

the cost ranges from \$5 to \$6 a "batch." A batch contains about 1½ tons of feed. Although this is a bit more than stationary mills charge, most farmers using the service feel the extra cost is more than made up in time and labor saved. Another advantage is that the job is done without them having to tie up any of their own machines.—C.V.F.



Woolsey watches over the feed mill as it grinds oats on James Baugh's farm.

### Big Loss On Grade C's

EVERY grade C pig marketed at today's prices represents a net loss of at least \$5 per head to the farmer, says A. J. Charnetski, Alberta's livestock supervisor. This figure does not take into account that C pigs are not eligible for deficiency payments, which would bring the loss to more than \$10 an animal.

Mr. Charnetski recommends that you will never find a better time than the present to improve the quality of market hogs by procuring high quality breeding stock. Swine sales under veterinary and special selection committee inspection are a reliable source of good breeding stock. If selections are made privately from purebred or high quality grade herds, insist that the breeder supply a veterinary certificate guaranteeing that his herd is free from all contagious swine diseases.

### At Farrowing

CLIP needle teeth and paint navels with tincture of iodine at farrowing time, advises Garnet Norrish of the Ontario Agricultural College. If there aren't enough teats for all the pigs, move some to another sow that farrowed within the previous 2 days.



Sacks of hog concentrate being added.

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**Read the ads. They will help you choose wisely.**

## LIVESTOCK

### Four Ways For Dehorning Calves

**M**ORE and more cattle breeders are becoming convinced that calf dehorning pays, according to Ontario livestock specialists. Not only are calves easier to hold and control than yearlings, but they suffer less setback and there's much less danger of bleeding or infection.

Prof. G. E. Raithby, head of the Ontario Agricultural College's animal husbandry department, says that no one method of dehorning is superior in all respects. Caustic is the cheapest, but might be the riskiest. Electric dehorners do a good job, but take some skill. Gougers or Barnes dehorners handle the widest age range of calves, but gouging too deep can cause narrow polls. The elastrator can

be used as a dehorner, but it takes a long time to do the job and the calf may suffer a setback.

All four methods will work. So perhaps these suggestions from O.A.C. will help you do a better job:

Caustic and other chemicals kill the horn cells in the button-like rudiments before the calf is 10 days old. The caustic stick containing potassium or sodium hydroxide is cheaper than paste or liquid, but a little more risky. It has to be wrapped with paper or cloth to protect your hands. Clip hair around horn button and place a ring of vaseline around the base of the button to protect the surrounding skin. Moisten the tip of the caustic stick and rub it over the but-

ton until the skin begins to slip and blood appears. The whole button must be covered.

It's probably better to leave the calf tied for at least half an hour after treatment, allowing the caustic plenty of time to act and also preventing other calves from licking it. Then remove the surplus caustic and keep treated calves in separate pens for a day to prevent rubbing caustic on the skin and into the eyes of other calves.

Similar methods are used with paste or liquid, except that paste is applied with a paddle and liquid with a small brush. Keep caustic well sealed and away from children.

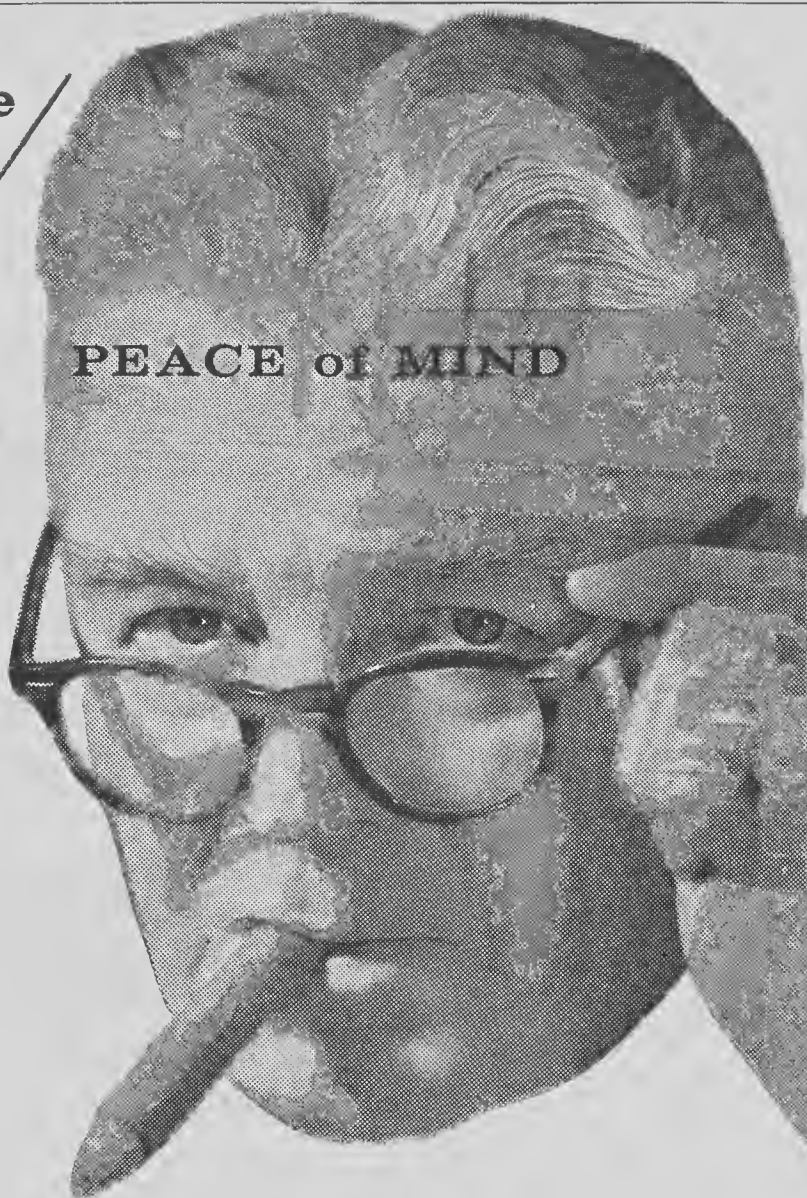
Electric dehorners are recommended for calves from 4 to 6 weeks of age. They don't work well on calves over 8 weeks. One method is to clip hair closely around the horn while the iron is heating to 900° or 1,000°. After about 10 minutes, the correct temperature should be reached, indicated by the horning ring turning reddish. Place the hollow end of the ring over the horn and rotate it slowly until the cap of the horn can be slipped off. This takes about 10 seconds with a good hot iron. Then, by using the side of the dehorner, burn the horn-producing cells under the cap. If electric dehorning is thorough and at the right age, the calf develops an attractive wide poll.

Gougers and Barnes dehorners are best when calves are under 3 months old, while horns are still being developed and won't be attached to the skull. The main advantage of these instruments is that the age range is greater than for caustic and electric dehorning, and therefore more calves can be dehorned at one time. The main thing to watch is to prevent the sharp edge from gouging too deeply, which may result in narrow polls.

Elastrators can dehorn when calves are 2 months of age or older. The elastic is placed around the base of the horns, and because the blood is cut off from the horn area, the horn button will drop off eventually and the head will heal. This method is not highly regarded because it may not do a thorough job, and might cause gain setbacks because it is slow. There is always a risk of the elastic being broken, and it's also hard to tell whether the elastic is strong enough to cut off circulation and stop horn growth.

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## Cow Pools For Smaller Farms

**M**ANY producers in the Winnipeg milk shed have 10 to 25 cows, and more than 95 per cent of them do not have bulk tanks, gutter cleaners, or pipeline milkers. According to M. Daciw of the Manitoba Dairy Branch, they cannot install this equipment and maintain their present net income unless they increase their business, which means more capital and a market for the milk. He suggests that an alternative may be to organize a cow pool.

A cow pool can be a co-operative or a corporation providing services to members. Its success, says Mr. Daciw, depends on its ability to meet these requirements:

1. Low capital outlay for buildings and equipment per cow.
2. Minimum change in the present farm organization.
3. Market for hay and grain provided for members.
4. Ownership of cows and quotas to be retained by members.
5. Incentives to raise high producing cows.
6. Reduced labor requirements on dairy farms.
7. Maintenance or increase of present net income of dairy farms.

A study has shown that a cow pool could meet all these requirements if it provides only for the milking and care of lactating cows. Dry cows and heifers should be kept on the farm. The pool must be large enough to reduce the capital outlay per cow, and to lower operating and labor costs by adopting the latest technology.

Stanchion barns would be more acceptable than loose housing in Manitoba's climate. Each owner would lease enough stalls to maintain his quota and would be responsible for the supply of milk cows. Net returns based on production per cow would encourage members to raise high producing cows, as all costs except feed would be fixed, regardless of the level of milk production.

Mr. Daciw points out that the possibility of a cow pool failing through poor organization, management or misunderstandings among members is very real. Capable management could reduce the risk considerably. ✓

## More Roughage Through Breeding?

**S**OME day we might be choosing A.I. bulls whose daughters are big roughage consumers, according to Dr. Bruce Stone of the Ontario Agricultural College. The latest research shows that the level of roughage consumption is inherited. A high level is an advantage because hay or silage costs only 2 cents per pound

of digestible feed, compared with 5 cents per pound of digestible feed for grain.

Dr. Stone worked on roughage consumption at Cornell University, when they tested 175 Holsteins and found that hay consumption varied from 15 pounds per day for one cow to as much as 42 pounds with another cow. High hay feeders were also high silage and hay-silage feeders.

Size and milk production had a lot to do with the differences, but there were other factors. Some 1,100-pound cows ate more roughage than 1,500-pound cows, even though they produced the same amount of milk. It seemed as if the genes that control the inheritance of roughage consumption are as complicated as those that control milk production.

The project is continuing. ✓

## Good Milk and Good Management

**W**HAT'S meant by good management? The dairy department of the University of Wisconsin has published a list of the main points.

**Raise your own replacements.** But if you must bring in outside animals, be sure they are free from disease and keep them separate from the herd for at least 30 days.

**Follow good milking practices.** This helps to prevent mastitis. Keep milking machines in good repair and operate according to manufacturer's recommendations. Stimulate letdown, using a separate towel for each udder, and wash udder with warm water containing a sanitizer. Use strip cup at every milking. Remove the machine as soon as milk stops flowing to prevent udder damage.

**Sell only wholesome milk.** Discard all abnormal milk. If antibiotics are infused into a cow's udder, discard her milk until it is back to normal—at least 72 hours after last treatment. Whenever large doses of antibiotics or other drugs are used systematically to treat a milking cow for any disease, the milk must be discarded for a safe period. This may be as much as 120 hours, or longer.

**Clean and sanitize equipment.** This includes sanitizing just before milking and cleaning after milking.

**House cows comfortably.** Have stalls long enough and wide enough for size of cows. With all types of housing, use plenty of bedding to prevent udder and teat injuries and to keep cows clean.

**Work out a good health program.** Consult your veterinarian. ✓

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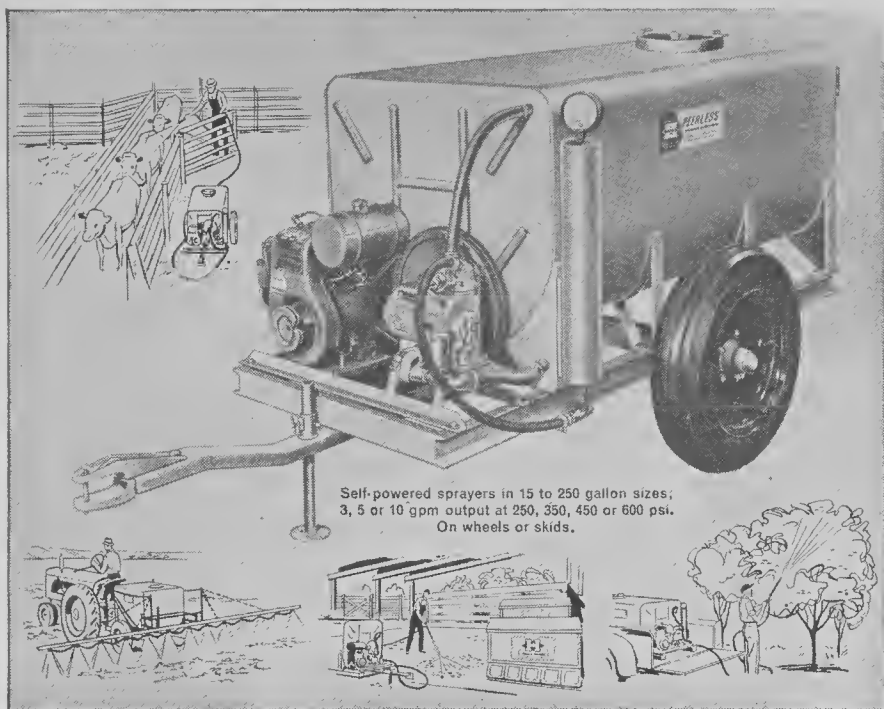
"NO-CO-RODE" Pipe—made of tough coal tar pitch reinforced with cellulose fibre—withstands rough handling, frost, soil settling, acids and alkalis. You need no special tools or equipment... long, light lengths are self-aligning, need no caulking or cement. See your building supply dealer for details on "NO-CO-RODE" uses around your farm.

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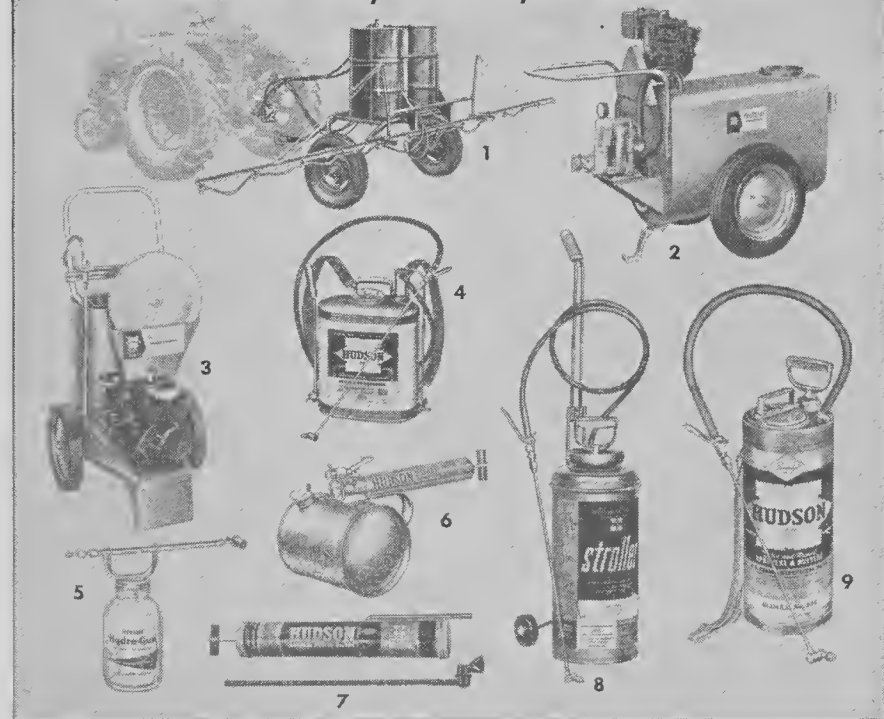
You get compression sprayers that charge easier in fewer strokes than

any others...equipped with rugged, long-life spray-proof hose, especially made for spray chemical use.

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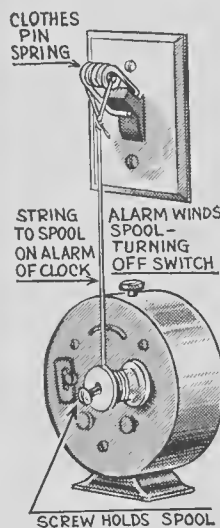
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### Delayed Action Switch

To make a light switch off as required, a few simple things are all that you need. These are an alarm

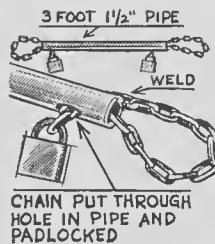
clock, spool, clothespin spring and string. Remove the head of the clock's alarm winding key, and fasten a spool on the winder as shown in the sketch. A screw holds the spool in place. Fasten string around the spool and attach it to the light switch with the clothespin spring. Then all you have to do is set the alarm for the time you want to switch off. The spool will revolve when the alarm rings and will pull the switch to the off position.—L.McK., Sask.



### Towing Hitch

Here's a towing hitch that keeps you on the safe side while being

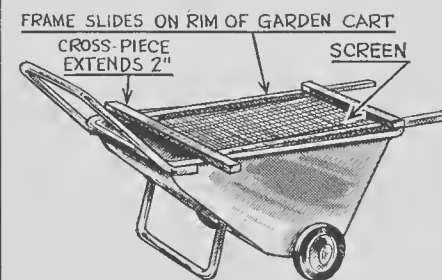
towed. Take a piece of 1 1/2" pipe, 3' long, with a short piece of chain welded to each end. To form loops in the chains, make a hole 1 1/2" from each end of the pipe, slip the chains into the pipe and out through the holes, and secure each with a padlock. The chains can be attached to the springs of each car for towing, and the pipe will prevent the cars from bumping if there is a sudden stop.—L.S., Alta.



### Cleaning Brushes

Use a square of insulating wallboard to remove old paint and solvents from paint brushes which have been soaking in turpentine. The porous material absorbs the solvent and the rough surface rubs off the pigments without damaging the bristles. Lay the brush on a flat surface and stroke the board over the bristles in one direction only.—D.E.F., N.B.

### Mobile Sifter

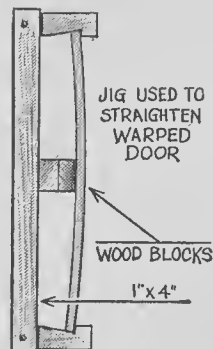


A handy rig for sifting sand or mixing soils for lawn or garden can be made easily to fit a garden cart or wheelbarrow. Lay down two 1 1/2" strips, 5' long, so they are just inside

the box, as guides. Nail cross-strips on each end, about 2' apart, with the strip next to the cart handles 2" longer on each side of the cart. These should be laid over a screen, using the handle strips to keep the screen in place. There you have the handy sifter.—H.S., Mich.

### Straightening Door

I often come across a screen door that does not close properly, because one or both of the upright stiles are warped. To straighten a screen door I use a simple jig made out of 1" x 4". As can be seen in the sketch, two short wooden pieces are notched and nailed with one nail to the long 1" x 4", which should be somewhat longer than the height of the screen door. If the door is bent toward the outside, as in the drawing, simply slip the two notched 1" x 4"s behind the horizontal door stiles, and then wedge a few blocks between the two. It is not necessary to remove the door, as it can be straightened right where it is hinged. After leaving the jig in place for a few days, the door should be straight again. I also use this method for straightening warped plywood cabinet doors.—H.E.F., Tex.

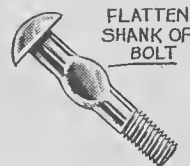


### Handy Oiler

Most farmers have had to treat cows for mastitis. If the ointment comes in a plastic syringe, don't discard the empty one. Clean it out thoroughly and it will make a handy oiler for places where the ordinary oilcan is impractical.—W.E.L., Sask.

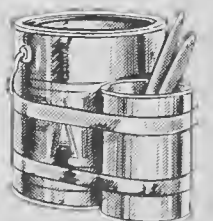
### Carriage Bolts

Before using carriage bolts, beat a flat portion on their shanks. The flats will bind in the holes in the wooden parts to be assembled, and they won't turn when nuts get rusty and the bolts need to be removed.—H.J., Pa.



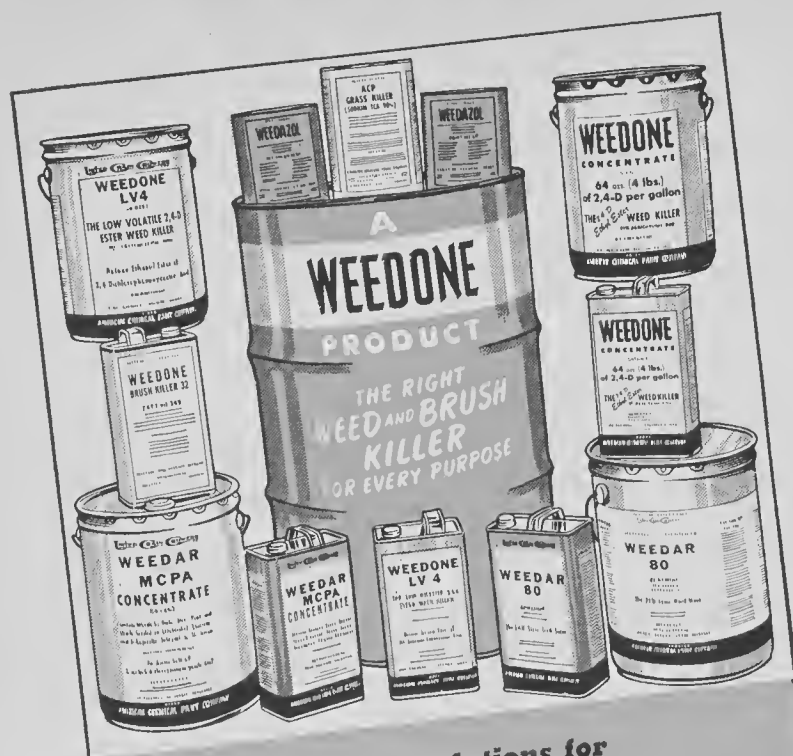
### Brush Holder

Handling a variety of brushes can be a problem on a painting job. The answer is to tape a small diameter, tall food tin onto the side of your paint pail. This makes an ideal holder for the smaller brushes used in trimming and edging.—E.M.T., Alta.





# The right weed killer for your weeds is in this Booklet and Charts!



## Recommendations for AGRICULTURAL USES

**2,4-D**  
**2,4,5-T**  
**WEEDONE**  
Weed and Brush Killer

**LV 4**  
**MCPA**  
**WEEDAZOL**  
Containing Aminotriazole

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# WEEDAR 80

This table is based on application of 3 gallons of water per acre.

GALS. OF WATER	OUNCES OF ACID PER ACRE								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
150	7½	10	12½	15	17½	20	22½	25	
140				14	16¼	18¾	21	23½	
130									

PULL HERE

**WEEDONE 128**

This table is based on application of 3 gallons of water per acre.

GALS. OF  
WATER

OUNCES OF ACID PER ACRE

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

150

0 1/2

11

12 1/2

14 1/8

15 3/4

140

**WEEDONE 128**

PULL HERE

PULL HERE

# WEEDONE LV 4 - WEEDONE CONCENTRATE 64

This table is based on application of 4 gallons of water per acre.

GALS. OF WATER

OUNCES OF ACID PER ACRE

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
150	9½	12½	15¾	18¾	22	25	28¾	31½
140	8¾	11¾	14¾	17½	20½	23¼	26½	29½
130	8¼	11	13½	16¼	19	21¾	24½	27
120	10	12½	15					

Write for this Booklet and Sliding Charts, which give spray mixing information for Weedone formulations.

## A WEEDONE PRODUCT FOR EVERY WESTERN WEED PROBLEM!

**WEEDONE CONCENTRATE**—Powerful ester formulation (contains 64-oz. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon)—especially effective for control of hard-to-kill annual and perennial weeds. Emulsifies readily in hard or soft water. Versatile—can be used even if rain threatens!

**WEEDAR MCPA CONCENTRATE**—Amine formulation (64-oz. of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon), specifically recommended for controlling weeds in oats, flax, peas and newly seeded or established legumes. Safe, selective, especially tolerant to the crops.

**WEEDAR 80**—Amine formulation (80-oz. of 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon), ideal for control of annual weeds. Extremely easy to use, is completely soluble in water, will not clog spray nozzles. Will not injure adjoining crops except in case of drift.

**WEEDONE LV 4**—This powerful, low volatile butoxy ethanol ester (64-oz. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon) provides deep penetration and effective killing action on hard-to-kill annuals and perennials. Use for spraying near susceptible crops, shelterbelts or horticultural crops.

**ACP GRASS KILLER (TCA 94%)**—A 94% sodium trichloroacetate formulation used extensively throughout Western Canada for control of annual and perennial grasses in non-cropped lands, ditchbanks, fence rows, industrial areas, parking lots, railroad ballast and special crops such as flax, field peas, alfalfa and beets.

**WEEDAZOL AMINO TRIAZOLE (AMITROL) WEED KILLER**—Newest Weedone formulation for powerful killing action on hard-to-kill perennials that even withstand 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T weed killers. Effectively used to control Canada thistle, quack grass, Russian knapweed, Bermuda grass, toad flax, leafy spurge, poison ivy and poison oak on non-crop lands. A non-sterilant you can use with complete confidence.

**WEEDONE 128**—A double strength emulsifiable concentrate 2,4-D ester weed killer containing 128 ounces of acid per gallon. Especially formulated for use with ground or airplane spray equipment. WEEDONE 128 is a high quality selective chemical for controlling weeds in wheat, barley, rye and pastures. Can also be used for weed control on roadsides and non-cropped areas.

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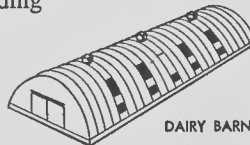
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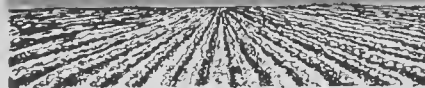
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## SOILS and CROPS



### Three Ways To Handle Pasture

**M**AC BOLTON, assistant ag. rep. in Grey County, Ont., has some interesting comments to offer on three ways to pasture cows.

He feels that the old free-access pasturing wastes too much grass through fouling and trampling. Only 45 to 50 per cent of the grass is used under this system. Also, legumes are crowded out in the undergrazed parts and can't stand the close grazing in other parts. However, this is the easiest method, requiring no extra fencing or labor, and giving cows free access to all of the field the whole season. He suggests you don't overlook it if labor is scarce and land is cheap.

The second method is rotational grazing, which means more work and fencing, but the extra pasture would pay the costs in most cases. The pasture is divided into blocks, each carrying the whole herd for 10 to 14 days. The grass is left for a month to recover after the cattle are taken off. This results in more constant pasture production and more complete use of growth. But be sure to clip and harrow each block after the cows are taken off.

The third method is the strip or fresh daily pasturing. A fresh strip of pasture is supplied each day and it is particularly good for dairymen who want constant daily production. Cows will eat the same amount each day because they are exposed to fresh grass and don't have to select their grazing. More labor is needed, for the electric fence must be moved each day. But Bolton considers a farmer selling fluid milk could afford to spend more on his pasture program than a man with a beef herd.

As with rotational grazing, the strip system maintains a better stand of legumes. This allows plants to build up root reserves and become more winter hardy. Alfalfa may be kept for 3 or 4 years if controlled grazing is practiced.

### Early Hay Is Best Bet

**T**IME of cut is important to forage quality. R. H. Turley of the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., says there's a common belief that what hay loses in quality by becoming more mature before cutting, it gains in increased quantity. This is wrong. Maximum dry matter tonnage is usually obtained from early cut hay.

The lower yield from over-ripe hay is caused by excessive loss of leaf before and during harvesting. In addition, plants decline rapidly in protein and vitamin content, and increase in fiber, on approaching maturity.

Rye grass hay, for example, when just heading out, contains over 10 per cent protein, and below 7 per cent

when in full bloom. Alfalfa has been found to contain 19 per cent protein just at blooming, and only 14 per cent at half-bloom.

The recommended stage for harvesting grass hay is shortly after plants have headed and before they have flowered. The proper stage to harvest legume hay is shortly after flowers appear and not later than one-tenth bloom.

### What's New in Forages for Ontario?

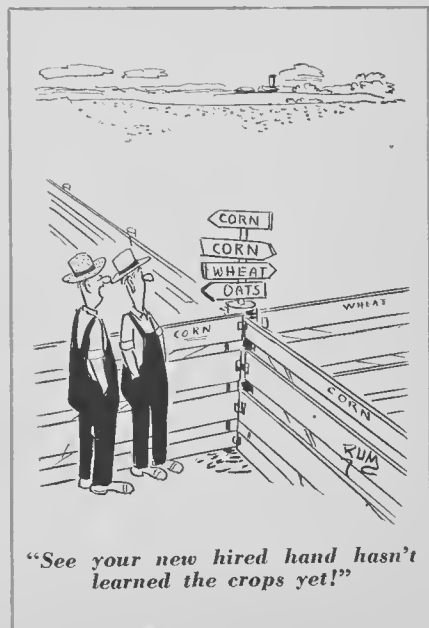
**B**IRDSFOOT trefoil and timothy mixtures merit wider use than ever before, especially for long-term pasture stands, according to a new Ontario government booklet, "Field Crops Recommendations for 1960." Empire trefoil is the one suggested for most conditions. Viking lacks hardiness, and so has been taken off the list, except for short-term mixes in some areas.

DuPuits and Alfa, which are early vigorous types of alfalfa, are recommended where early hay or silage is wanted. They go particularly well with orchard grass, coming along quickly together in the early season, and giving a vigorous aftermath later. Because of their lack of winter hardiness, they should be limited to short-term mixtures.

Reed canary grass is recommended for long-term stands on wet or flooded land.

The orchard grass variety Frode, from Sweden, is recommended this year too. "It is not an outstanding variety, but it matures 4 to 6 days later than common orchard, and may be used in mixtures with Alfa and DuPuits alfalfa," says Dr. Stan Young of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Another orchard grass that might be useful as a pasture plant is S 143, a British variety. It produces a fine, leafy growth, and could be useful on a field or two of some farms, says Dr. Young. But it isn't vigorous enough to compete with Alfa or DuPuits alfalfa. —D.R.B.





## SOILS AND CROPS

### Chemicals For Brush Control

**I**MPROVEMENT of native pasture through chemical brush control was under test at Woodbend by Dr. W. G. Corns of the University of Alberta, last summer. He found that a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T was at least equal to anything else tried. Fenac, Silvex, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T were used singly and in mixture as foliage sprays.

Among the shrubby growths treated were bearberry, saskatoon, hazel, aspen poplar, chokecherry, pincherry, wild rose and snowberry. All showed some susceptibility to 2,4-D, except wild rose, which was very susceptible to 2,4,5-T. Bearberry and snowberry were affected equally by 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T but showed some resistance to both. The poplar was a little more susceptible to 2,4,5-T than to 2,4-D, but saskatoon, hazel, pincherry and chokecherry were readily controlled by either.

If plants are equally susceptible to 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, the lower cost gives preference to 2,4-D. In this case, 2 lb. per acre of 2,4-D was effective.

If wild rose and possibly poplar are among the plants to be treated, a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T is suggested at 1 lb. acid equivalent per acre of each chemical in mixture.

Caragana eradication was also tried and 2,4-D proved less effective than 2,4,5-T. An old 12 ft. hedge was cut about 1 ft. from the ground and the two herbicides were applied. They were also applied to a portion of uncut hedge. Spraying was done near the end of June 1958, and periodic observation continued until the fall of 1959. Not only was 2,4,5-T more effective, but was most effective on plants that had not been cut. The rates were 2 and 4 lb. per acre, and the low rate prevented practically all of the old stems from leafing out in the spring. But by the next fall there were some new shoots on the base of plants treated even with the 4 lb. rate. Regrowth can be killed by repeat application. ✓

### Spray Halts Ergot Infection

**Y**OU can control ergot of cereals by using maleic hydrazide to prevent the heading of headland grasses. Dr. W. P. Campbell of the Edmonton plant pathology laboratory says tests have shown that grasses growing beside fields are the chief source of ergot infection in cereal crops. The fungus gets into the grass heads at flowering time and produces the familiar black ergot bodies, which fall to the ground and develop the spores to attack next year's crop.

It's usually impossible to mow these grasses mechanically, because of fences, rocks, trees and ditches. So a chemical was needed to prevent heading without killing the grasses. If grasses were killed, weeds and erosion would take over.

Several herbicides were tested and the most suitable was maleic hydrazide at 8 lb. per acre, active ingredient. A single application prevented

any heading of grasses throughout the growing season. ✓

### Mechanized Gopher Killer

**O**NE man can now treat 50 acres a day for pocket gopher control, and the cost is \$1.50 per acre. D. Stelfox of the Alberta Department of Agriculture reports a new approach to control with a machine called a "burrow-builder," which actually

builds runways — but lethal ones. Looking like a cross between a corn planter and a polythene pipe layer, the machine is adapted for use behind a tractor with a hydraulic three-point hitch. Simply fill the hopper of the "burrow-builder" with poisoned bait, and then lay a series of parallel artificial runways across the infested field.

Adapted for most soils, the "burrow-builder" can be used for gopher control in any area where it's possible to drive a tractor and construct a good artificial burrow. The burrows are laid at a depth of 9 in. and at 25 to 30 ft. intervals across the field.

With 3 to 4 lb. of bait, it's possible to treat 1 acre every 10 minutes.

Before you try to buy one, you should know that Mr. Stelfox says there will be just one or two demonstration machines in operation in Alberta this summer. ✓

### Irrigation

**B**E sure you have a complete plan of your farm before you install any part of an irrigation system. Select a unit to start on that you can complete without disrupting the balance of your operation. ✓

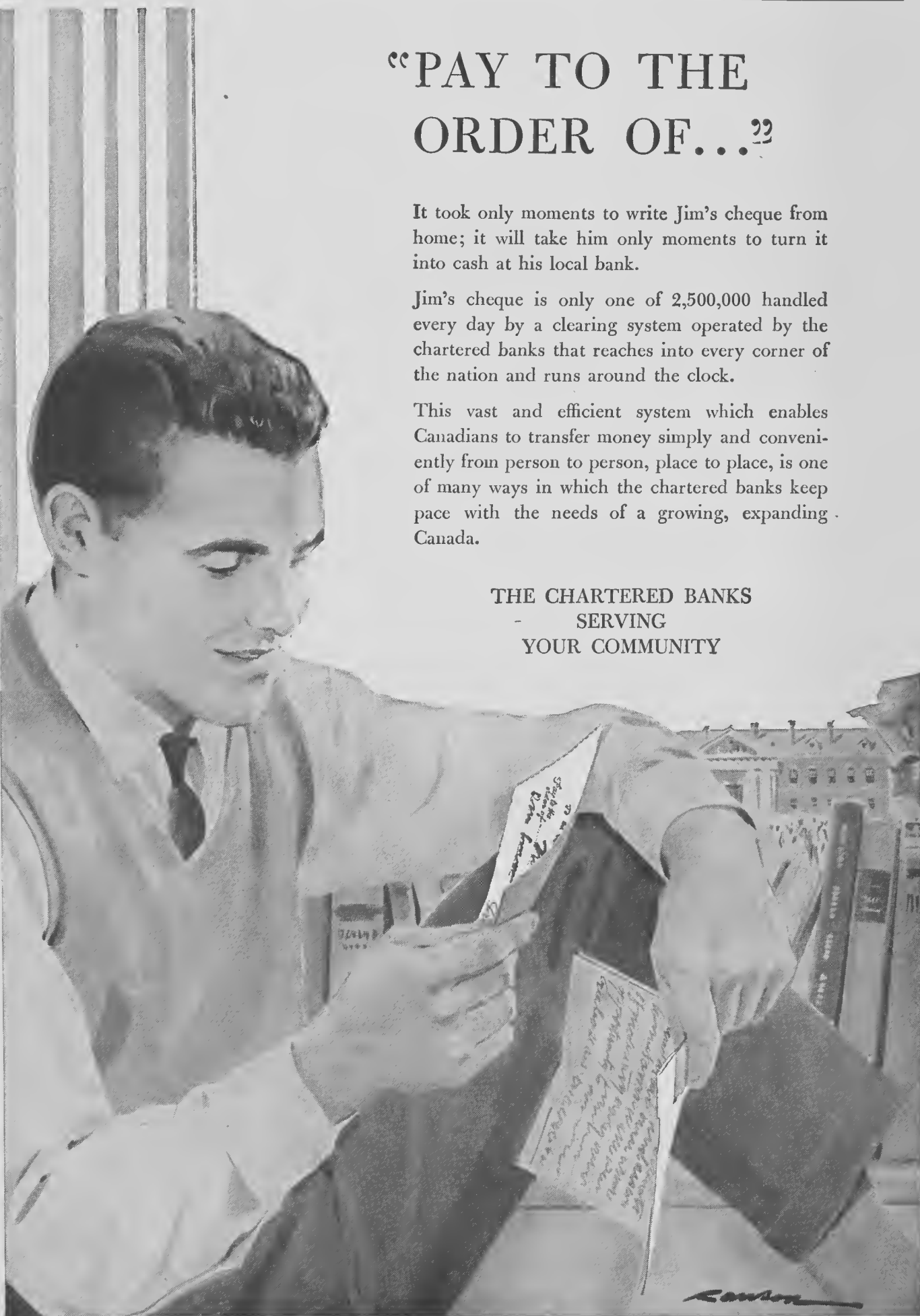
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### SOILS AND CROPS

## Tackling "Alkali" Spots

**D**ITCHING and draining can improve saline or "alkali" soils permanently. A second choice is a crop rotation of saline tolerant cereals, grasses and legumes, but this is less effective.

Soils specialists of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture recommend that drains should be constructed to keep fields free of water and hold the water table several feet below the soil surface. Ditches should intercept surface or seepage water before it reaches the low saline areas, or should be located within the "alkali" spot to carry away surface flood waters. The number and size of the

drains will depend on the area to be drained, the amount of water to be carried, the source of excess water and the porosity of the soil layers.

However, the soils men warn that the benefit from improving saline areas may not warrant the high cost of constructing drains, in many cases. So when the cost is high, the farmer should rely on crop rotations.

One thing is certain, according to E. A. Poyser, and that is drainage of alkali spots in crop fields is not improved by deep tillage. Manitoba experiments on heavy black soil show that tillage to depths of 18 in. does not improve general drainage any more than tillage to a depth of 4 in. Deep tillage aggravates rather than decreases the saline problem by mixing the high concentration of soluble salts in the subsoil with the lesser amount of salts in the top soil. The result is a higher concentration of growth-retarding salts in the root zone.

Many farmers work the "alkali" spots along with the remainder of the field but these spots should have special cultural treatment to avoid increasing surface salt concentration. If tillage is carried out, a duck-foot cultivator should be used, rather than a disk or plow. Surface tillage of 2 to 3 in. is recommended.

Stunted plants or no plant growth are signs of saline areas. For positive indications, look for a grayish-white appearance of the soil surface, with grayish-white clusters of gypsum crystals, each about the size of a flax seed. ✓

### Tillage For Summerfallow

**Y**IELDS of wheat after fallow were not influenced much by depth of cultivation or the type of implement used for the first cultivation in the summerfallow year, according to tests at the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm, Alta.

They compared several tillage treatments of fallow in a fallow-wheat-wheat rotation from 1955 to 1959. The Noble blade, moldboard plow and one-way disk set at depths of 3 to 4 in. and 8 to 10 in. were used for initial tillage. The one-way set to cut at 3 to 4 in. was used for all subsequent fallow treatments.

Yields of second crop wheat were slightly higher on plots deeply tilled in the fallow year, especially with deep plowing. But initial deep tillage cultivation of summerfallow is not recommended for increasing a second-year yield of wheat. ✓

### Furrow Stream

**T**HE safe size for the irrigation furrow stream decreases rapidly as slope increases. On a 1 per cent slope, 10 gallons per minute may be turned into a furrow, but only 5 gallons per minute can be safely used on a 2 per cent slope. ✓

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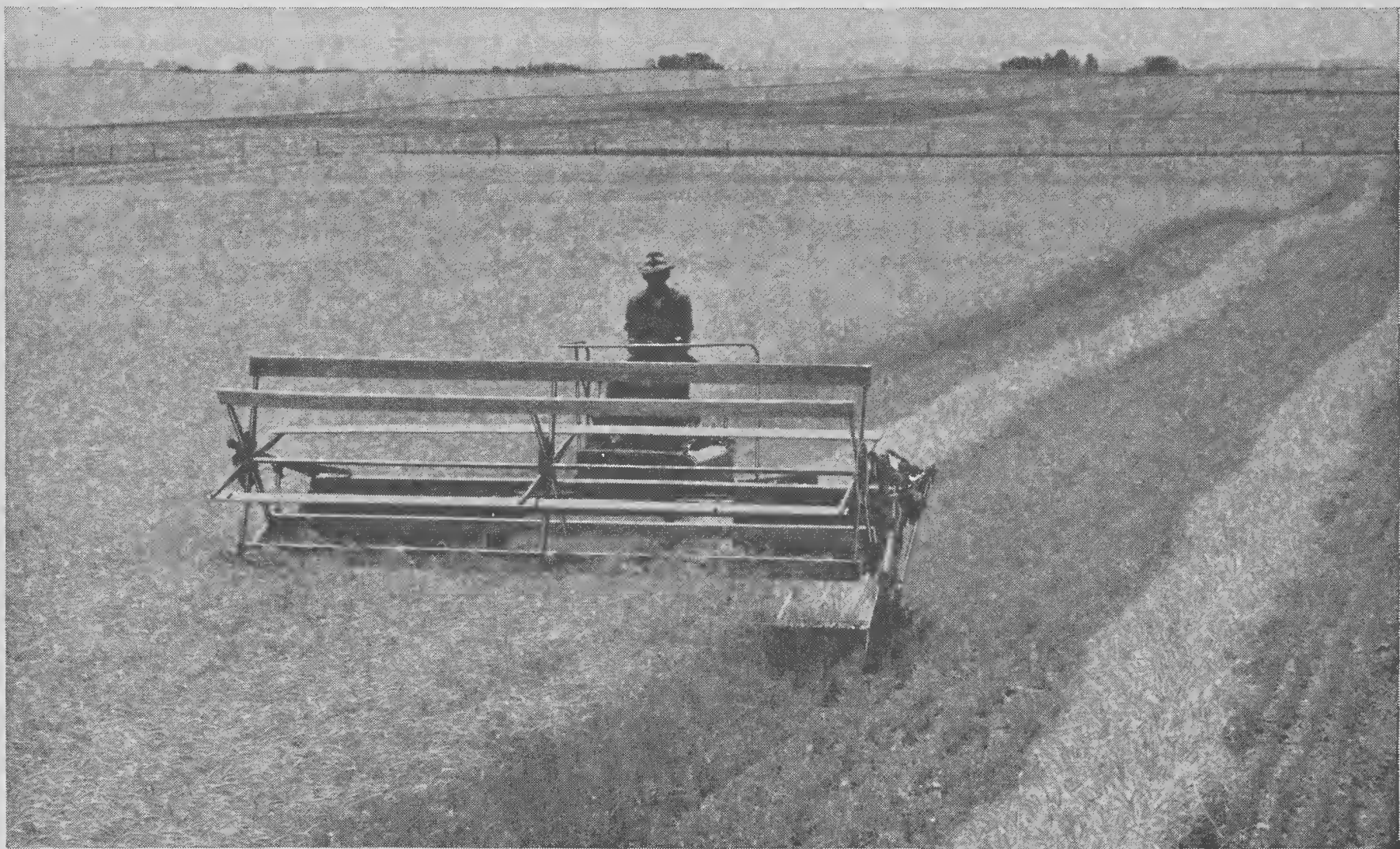
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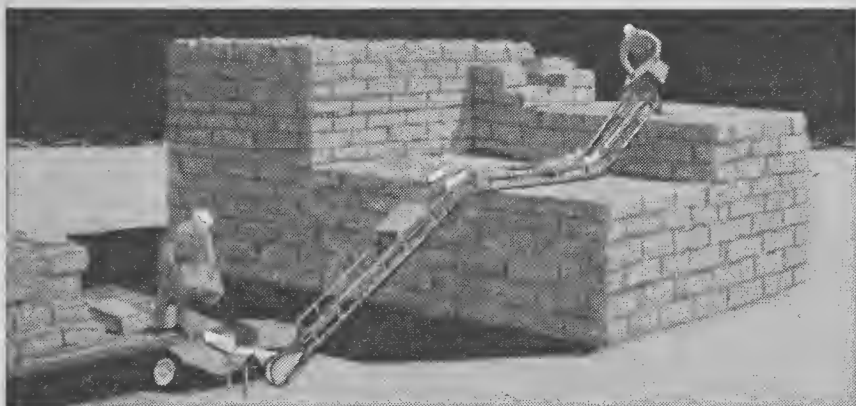
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## HORTICULTURE

by PERCY H. WRIGHT

## A Host Of Hardy Lilies

ONE "break in the dike" has been responsible for most of the new lilies introduced by Dr. C. F. Patterson, professor of horticulture at the University of Saskatchewan. Through this one break, a host of hardy lilies of unique coloring has been originated, and "the end is not yet." In fact, it is probable that lily fanciers in the remote future will still be building on the foundation of that one little hybrid seed which was got when Dr. Patterson put pollen of *Lilium Cernuum* upon the pistil of *Lilium Willmottiae*.

These two species, although both natives of eastern Asia, are not closely related. *Cernuum* is relatively dwarf and weak growing, a little lily of the general character of the coral lily, but of very different color. Its turks-cap flowers vary from mauve to pinkish mauve, and its constitution, like that of the coral lily, is such that it is best grown from seed, with the generations repeated rather frequently.

Willmottiae, or rather Davidi Willmottiae, is another turks-cap lily, taller growing, with larger flowers, greater plant vigor, and of the type of constitution which means that a given clone is readily multiplied by bulbets, which appear on the stem between the bulb and the surface of the ground, and by scaling. Davidi lily has given excellent results in many crosses other than that with *Cernuum*, particularly with lilies of the upright-flowered group, and thus has many times proved its value and its versatility in lily breeding.

DR. PATTERSON was the pioneer in making the Willmottiae-*Cernuum* cross, and no one knew that it could be done until he did it. After he revealed its possibility, several other lily enthusiasts repeated the cross, but no varieties have as yet been named and introduced, de-



This pink seedling lily was produced by Prof. C. F. Patterson at Saskatoon.

scended from any such hybrid except the original one achieved at the University of Saskatchewan. It was indeed luck that there was enough fertility in the first hybrid to produce progeny, and so open the door to a wealth of new colors and new color combinations that no one had ever before envisioned in hardy lilies.

Dr. Patterson has introduced several lilies of different ancestry, but the descriptions given here include only those of *Cernuum* ancestry.

Edith Cecilia is one of the most attractive, and most persons would say that it is the most attractive. This lily was awarded the Reginald Cory Memorial Cup in 1955 by the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain. It is "a dainty and attractive pink lily showing a slight salmon tint on the face of the flower." The grace and placement of the flowers give this variety its charm.

Burnished Rose is extraordinarily strong growing, attaining a height of 5 feet, "apricot rose in color." It is one of the few of this line of descent that is difficult to multiply from scales.

Rose Queen is still stronger growing, reaching 6 feet, "deep old rose in color," and with stems "resembling those of sunflower" for stoutness.

Rose Dawn is also "deep old rose," but with an orange tint on the face of the flower. It is not nearly so tall as the preceding two, but is a vigorous, rapid grower.

Rosalind is in general similar to Edith Cecilia, but with larger flowers. The color is "medium rose pink," with good depth of color on the reverse of the flower, and "a slight tint of apricot over the pink on the face."

Pink Charm is also of "medium pink" color, pale pink on the outside and "creamy toward the center."

Orchid Queen has flowers up to 5 inches across that suggest the orchid. The outer portion of the petals is "dawn-pink," and middle area straw yellow, and the center of the flower is pale shell-pink, the three colors merging into one another.

Fuchsia Queen has flowers that face outward instead of being pendant, and "all tend to face in the



Mrs. Patterson with young Rose Queen lilies still to be fully established.

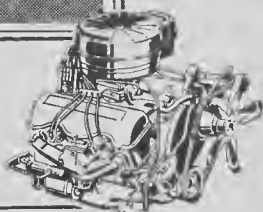
(Please turn to page 36)



# WHY ARE Chevrolet Trucks No. 1 IN SALES?

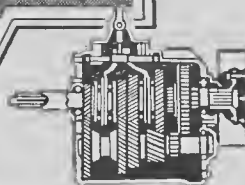
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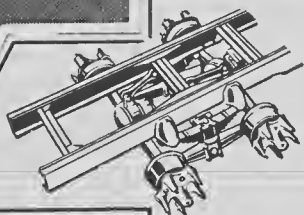
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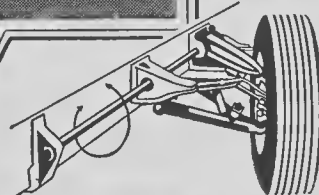
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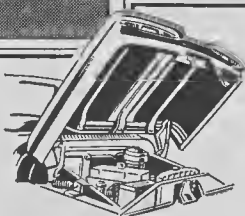
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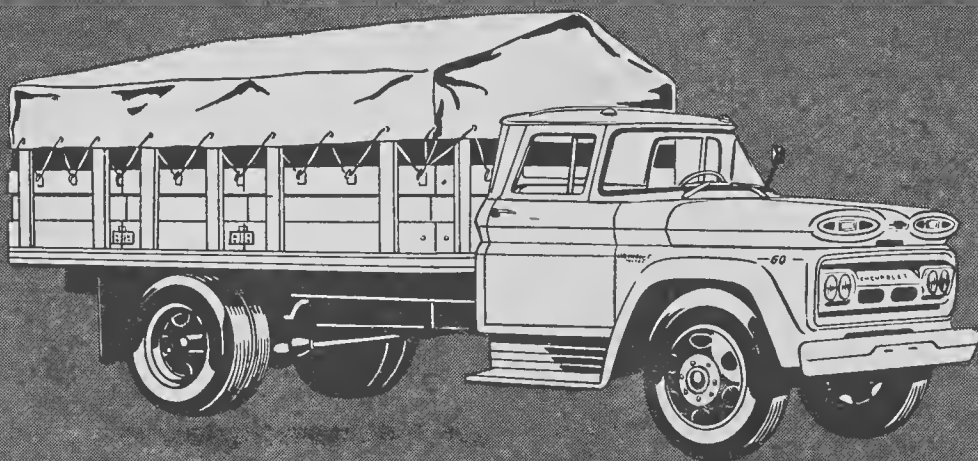
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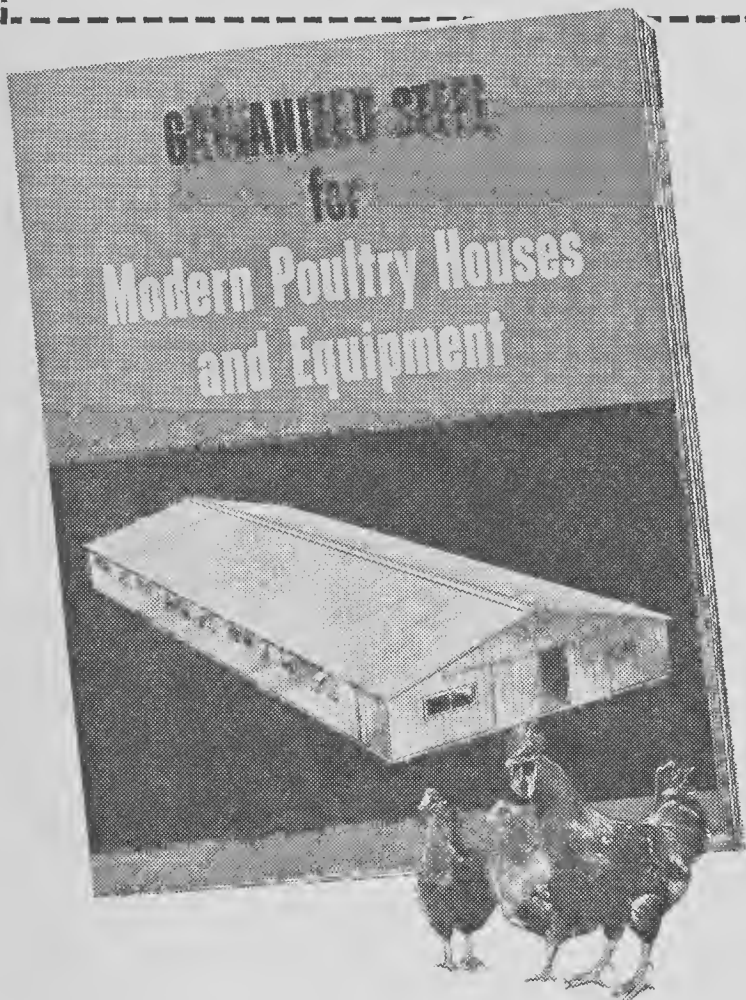
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## HORTICULTURE

(Continued from page 34)

same direction as if in a spray." The color is described as fuchsia-pink.

THERE are also some colors which are unexpected in view of the original parents being either orange or mauve. One is **Lemon Queen**, "a beautiful deep lemon yellow," and the plant is a strong grower, up to 4 feet in height and of vigorous constitution.

**White Gold** is described as "the first white lily fully hardy in the Prairie Provinces." However, the flower is creamy white rather than pure white, and the creamy-orange tone may be quite marked if the flowers open in shade.

**White Princess** is like the preceding, but somewhat larger, taller growing, and slightly later in season. Dr. Patterson is inclined to believe that the white color in these two is due to the fact that he once brought an infusion of the Regal lily into his line. The difficulty is that the Regal lily is such a peculiar lily in its breeding behavior that even if seeds result, one can never be sure that they are really hybrids. It may be, of course, that the white color means merely the absence, or rather the relative weakness, of the factors for both orange and mauve.

Then there is the group of four lilies introduced only in the autumn of 1958, the newest varieties of the line. They are:

**Bronze Queen**, a 6-foot plant bearing up to 30 flowers that are bronze in color-tone.

**Fuchsia Lady**, "clear fuchsia with only a trace of the spotting usually present."

**Primrose Lady**, primrose-yellow, that is pale yellow with a slight greenish tint, on a 4-foot plant.

**Red Torch**, upward-facing flowers 4 inches across, of a brilliant red quite different in color-tone from the mahogany-red of most red lilies of the turkscap type. This lily, in both coloring and placement, suggests the torch after which it was named.

The varieties introduced up to the fall of 1958 are really only the beginning of the stream of new lilies of this Willmottiae-Cernuum line which are yet to come. In spite of the fact that there is enough sterility in the line to seriously hamper the plant-breeding program, about every niche has been filled as far as color is concerned. The line as a whole consists of turkscap varieties with slender leaves and pendulous flowers, and the blooming season is mostly mid-season, about the same as the blooming season of Willmottiae itself.



### Boosted Flock To 3,000 Birds

IT'S a time of specialization and Gerald Morden has turned to hens in his efforts to build a farm enterprise of his own. Morden farmed along with his father and brother at Muirkirk, Ont., for several years. But his special interest was a 500-hen flock. It was a big enough flock to whet his interest in the egg business. But when he saw he could get price discounts on feed, and price premiums for the eggs if he were to expand, he took the plunge.

Two years ago, Gerald erected a new building and boosted his flock to 3,000 hens. Despite last winter's price slump, he still says his decision was sound. Those hens will help him buy



[Guide photo] Caged birds are easy to cull and need no more labor than on litter, Morden tells poultry specialist Don Luckham.

a 100-acre farm of his own, and will enable him to build a balanced farm unit in the years ahead.

Toughest decision facing Morden, when he specialized, was deciding what kind of building he would have. Ideas about poultry houses are changing rapidly these days. He wanted to be sure his building wasn't going to be obsolete soon after he built it. He finally settled on a rigid-frame structure, with a few modifications that make it different from anything this reporter has seen so far.

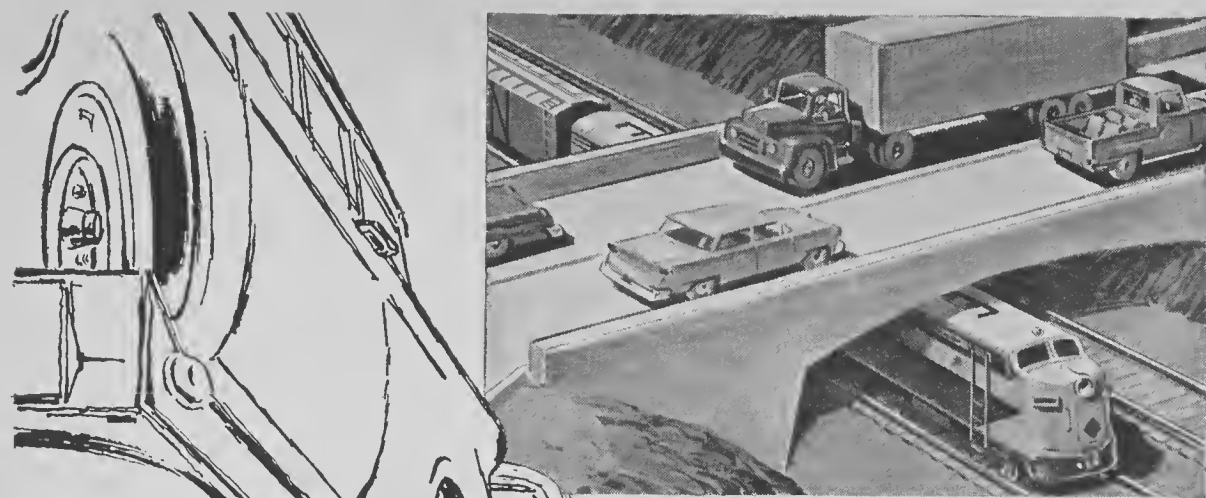
HE built it with 10 ft. posts instead of the more common 8 ft. or 6 ft. posts. Then, to make use of the additional head room these provided, and increase the capacity of the building, he installed an upstairs floor, using 2 in. by 6 in. joists and flooring it with plywood.

The building itself measures 38 ft. by 66 ft. and has an area of 2,400 square feet on the ground. He houses

(Please turn to page 38)







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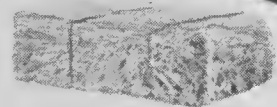
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38

## POULTRY

(Continued from page 36)

over 1,300 birds there on litter. On the upper floor, Morden hung 2 rows of cages from the ceiling, one above the other, along either side. Four more rows of cages, 2 above and 2 below, were hung back-to-back along the center of the building. The 10 in. cages hold 2 birds each, and handle a total of 1,164 birds to boost the capacity of the entire building to 2,500 hens. Another 500 are housed in his old hen house.

Morden's building is lined with an asphalt-covered building board. An air space between the sheathing and building board acts as insulation. And since the upstairs flooring is not extended completely to one wall, the two fans exhaust air from both ground and first floor areas.

Poultrymen considering such a building as Morden's should remember one thing. An agricultural engineer should be consulted to see if the building will stand the extra weight of those birds upstairs.—D.R.B. ✓

a level where chicks appear to be most comfortable. When they form a ring round the edge of the hover, the level is right. ✓

## Crowd Hens On the Litter



[Guide photo]

**L**AYING hens crowded into litter-floored pens, with only 1½ square feet of floor area each, are laying just as well as birds with 2 square feet of space, at the Western Ontario Agricultural School. If they can keep it up, poultry specialist Don Luckham says it could mean that flock owners can reduce their costs by crowding their birds still closer. Luckham says the secret of success in crowded pens seems to be to have adequate insulation and correct ventilation.—D.R.B. ✓

## Brooder Temperatures

**F**OR first-week chicks, brooder temperatures should be between 95° and 98°F., 2 inches above the litter at the edge of the hover, says John Walker of the Ontario Agricultural College. The temperature should be reduced by 5° per week to about 70°. Regulate the brooder temperature to

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A REPORT from the North Dakota Agricultural College says that posts treated with the osmose process will last up to eight times as long as untreated posts, according to tests made in Wisconsin and Mississippi.

John J. Zaylskie, extension forester with NDAC, says there are two methods of preservation with this process. One is a pressure process, using the chemical in the form of salts. The other uses the chemical in plastic form, without pressure. With the latter method, posts can be treated at home simply by applying paste to the surface and stacking the posts tightly for 2 to 12 weeks. There is another form of the chemical salt that is a paste for treating standing posts which have begun to decay.

The life of the post depends mostly on its capacity to retain the preservative. Retention should be at least 0.35 lb. of preservative per square foot, but 0.50 lb. is recommended.

Two factors favoring the osmose treatment over creosote or tar treatments are that the posts can be painted and there is no odor. But the wood must be seasoned before it can be painted. It is believed that proper treatment will not reduce the strength of the wood, and the fire hazard of a treated post is less than that of an untreated one.

Cheaper Way  
To Expand Housing

CARMAN PIERCY wanted more cows, but his yearlings and heifers were taking up needed stable space on his farm at Bolton, Ont. His first estimate of the cost of adding to his barn was between \$400 and \$450

per stall for the foundation, building, cement work and stanchions.

This was too much, so he figured out it would pay him to put up a cheaper building for dry cows and heifers, and then turn the milkers into the vacant stables. He talked it over with Ross Milne of the Ontario Department of Agriculture's extension engineering staff, and a local contractor, and they agreed on the idea.

The result was a 75 ft. by 45 ft. pole barn for about \$3,000, with a paved yard to be added for \$500 or \$600. It holds 50 dry cows and heifers at a cost of \$70 per head, which means a saving of more than \$300 per head compared with the original plan.

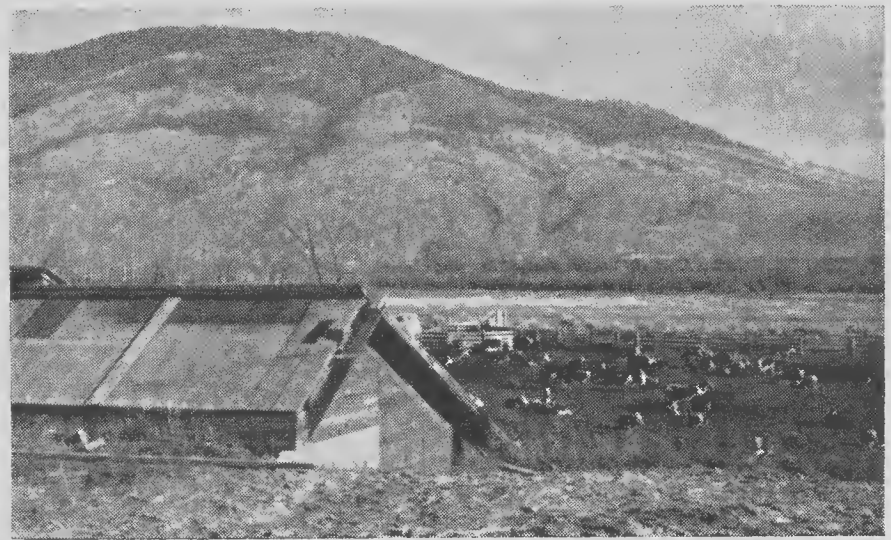
Other advantages are that Piercy has straw storage across the back, where the poles are, and the rest of the barn is of clear span construction. Also, the first bent out from the old barn is fenced off for a feeding area and the hay is fed right from the mow of the old barn into a manger. This area is cemented.

Glued Wood  
On the Farm

YOU'LL see more and more glued-wood products being used in farm structures, according to Don Brouse of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's forest service. He lists farm dwellings, dairy barns, silos, implement sheds and animal shelters among the applications for glued woods. One of the most striking examples of this type of construction is in the gracefully curved roofs of barns with glued-laminated rafters.

Mr. Brouse advises farmers to buy glued-wood products as laminated rafters from established laminators, rather than trying to make them with improvised equipment and local help. The condition of the lumber, planing and gluing equipment, installation for bending the laminations, and the maintenance of correct temperature for curing are all specialized techniques that need the greatest care.

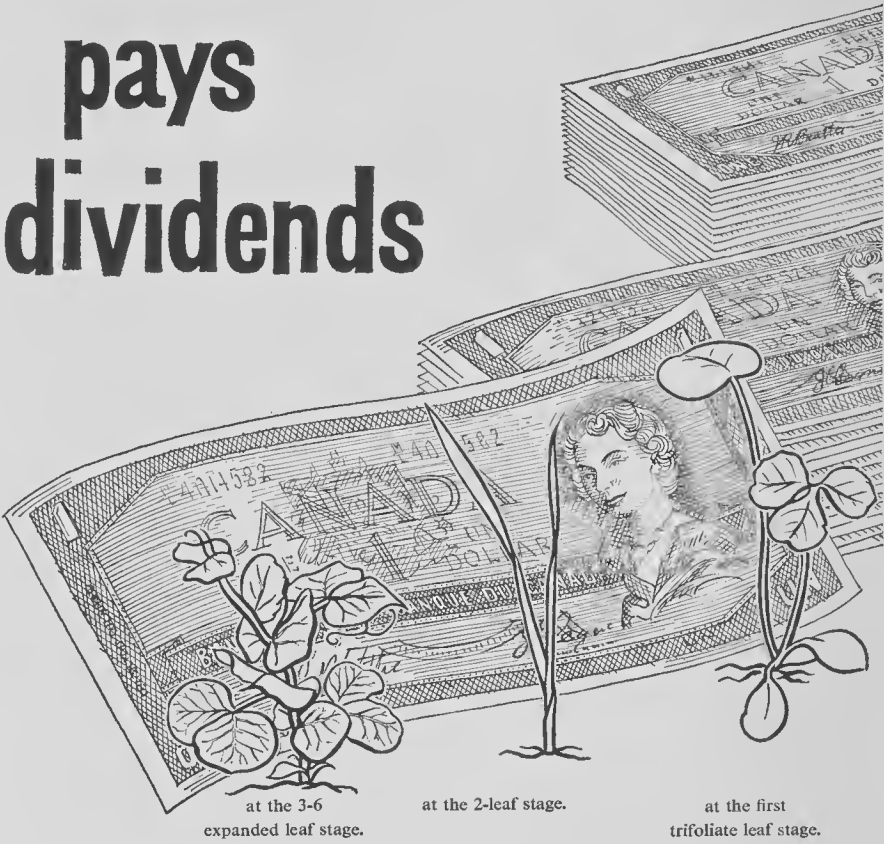
Split Level Livestock Feeder



[Guide photo]

THIS feeder at a lot north of Kamloops, B.C., utilizes a natural slope to make feed handling easier. Trucks loaded with feed (generally elevator screenings) are driven to upper part, covers are removed and the load is dumped into the feeder. Feed slides down to where the cattle can reach it on the level below.—C.V.F.

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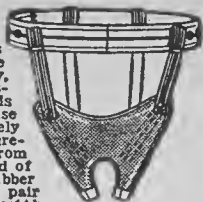
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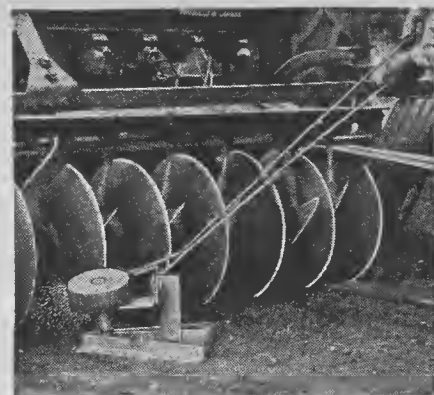
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The Mutulgrind will sharpen any kind of disk on the market. Face of grinding wheel contacts disk, which is turned by lining up another disk with tractor, engine or motor pulley. The drive wheel of a truck or jeep will also do. Any type of flat belt will rotate the whole disk assembly. (Bodie Seeds Ltd.) (295) ✓



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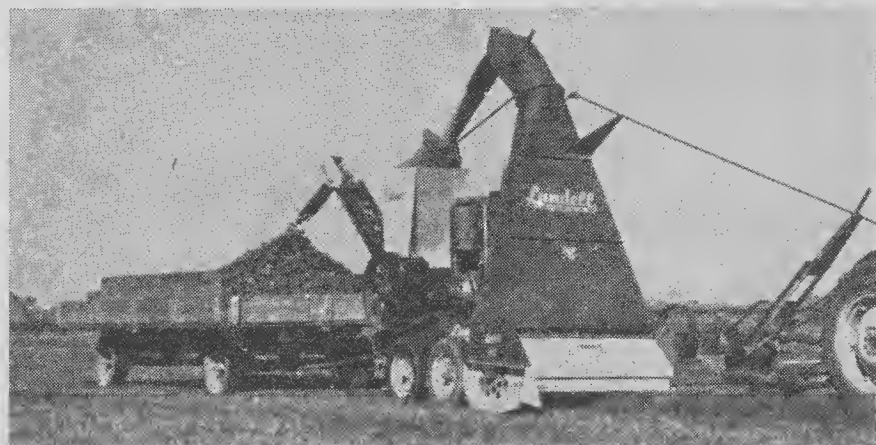
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### Field Pelleter



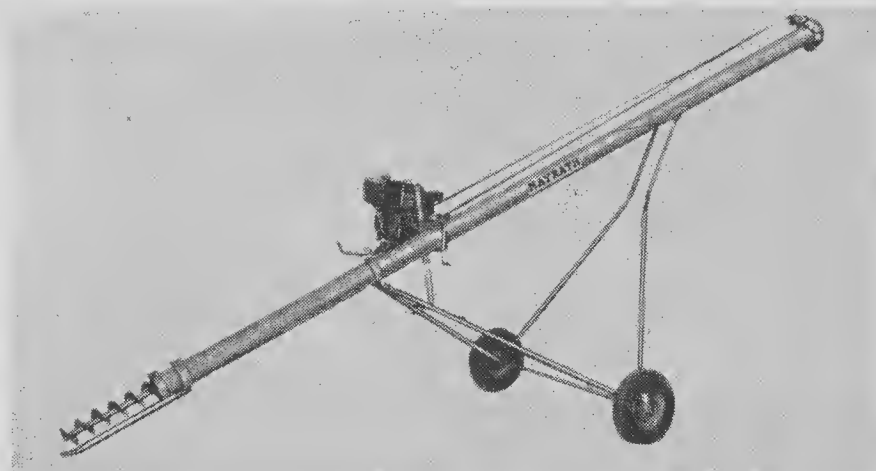
A new machine forms pellets directly in the field and loads them into a trailing wagon. It is pulled behind a chopper that picks cured hay from the windrow and feeds it into the pelletter. The capacity is 5 or 6 tons an hour, making 1" x 2" or 2" x 2" pellets. (Lundell Mfg. Co. Inc.) (296) ✓

### Versatile Boom

This earth drill with a crane boom permits deep hole drilling to 62" on some tractors. By removing a pin, the drive unit can be replaced by a swivel hook and the digger frame assembly becomes a crane boom for pulling fence posts, lifting loads, etc. (Danuser Machine Co.) (297) ✓



### Intermediate Auger



Designed to move 20 bushels of grain per minute, powered by 3 h.p. motor, this auger is of medium size and completely galvanized. Carriage, motor mount and spout clamp easily onto the tube, with fast change from general to truck-type auger (Mayrath Inc.) (298) ✓

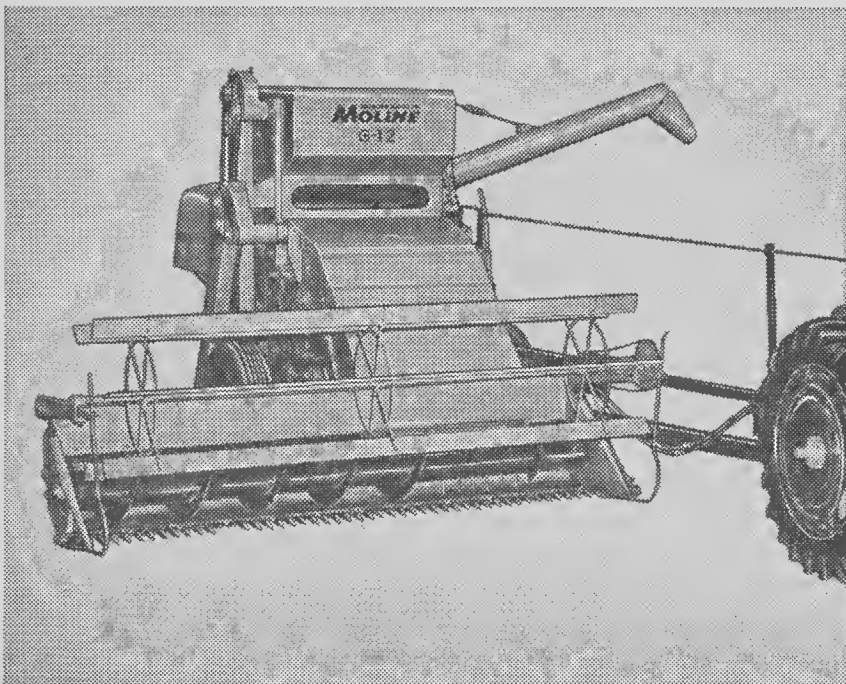
For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).





MOLINE'S NEW COMBINE WITH FOUR FOOT RACK

## Gets out all the grain— from a wider, thinner layer of straw



**NEW G12 COMBINE** Same 4 ft. cylinder and rack. Ninety percent of grain separated from straw at 4 ft. concave grate. Ten or 12 ft. cutting width or pickup. PTO or Engine Drive.

Less power . . . less tossing needed to separate the grain from the straw with these great new Moline Combines. How come? It's the exclusive new *four foot wide* straw rack.

Because of the greater width, the straw is fed in thinner layers. It takes fewer moving parts and less shaking to get the grain out. You get every smidgen of grain . . . unmauled. AND, of course, there's less parts wear.

That's not all. The threshing body is a full four feet wide from end to end—10 to 18 inches wider than other 14-ft. combines. You get more even flow, more thorough separation at the cylinder, more straw rack and grain pan surface.

Plus all this: One-lever concave adjustment. Variable speed drive. Hydraulic header and reel control. 10, 12 and 14-ft. One shot lubrication. Moline-built engine.

No wonder Moline's new Combines can breeze through as much as 70 acres of grain a day. Interested? Like a demonstration? See your Moline dealer today.

**First in farm engineering** **MINNEAPOLIS\***  
**MOLINE** **OF CANADA, LTD.**

*\*Moline Dealers Give the Best Parts Service in the Industry.*

REGINA, SASK.

# MEN PAST 40

**Afflicted With Bladder Trouble,  
Pains in Back, Hips, Legs,  
Nervousness, Tiredness.**

If you have these troubles, particularly bladder trouble, then your condition may be traced to Glandular Inflammation . . . a constitutional disease. Medicines that give temporary relief will not remove the cause of your trouble. Neglect of Glandular Inflammation often leads to premature old age and sometimes incurable malignancy.

The past few years men from over 1,000 communities have been successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated here at Excelsior Springs for Glandular Inflammation. They have found soothing relief and a new outlook in the future of life.

The Excelsior Medical Clinic, an institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases peculiar to older men, has a NEW FREE BOOK that tells how Glandular Inflammation may be corrected by Proven NON-SURGICAL treatments. This FREE BOOK may prove of utmost importance in your life. Write today. EXCELSIOR MEDICAL CLINIC, Dept. B8740, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Continued from page 16

## TEST WATER

occurred while investigating suspected selenium poisoning at one of our community pastures last summer," said Dr. Senior. "Failure to find any of the element in the tissues of the dead cow led us to doubt that it was selenium. While we awaited a report on the drinking water analysis, three more animals died, and a scouring showed up in the whole herd. By this time, they refused to touch the water. The chemical analysis told us why. A slow evaporation of the lake where

the water came from had increased the salt concentration until the water was loaded with it.

"In alkali districts, people should check their surface water supplies regularly, particularly in dry years. All new wells should be tested too. The main chemicals which may cause water to become toxic are Epsom salts, ordinary salt and Glaubers salt (sodium sulphate). It's generally a combination of these that causes trouble. Out of 85 stock water samples we've tested in the last few months, 16 were considered unsafe and 18 were borderline. Because of the bitter taste and laxative effects of these borderline cases they can't be considered entirely satisfactory for livestock.

"Treating this water to make it palatable isn't practical. About all you can do is find another supply.

"ANOTHER troublemaker in the water is nitrate poisoning. We occasionally run into this in green feed too, particularly oat sheaves. Cereal grains grown on fallow land and fed as hay, are the worst offenders because they pick up nitrogen from the soil and store it in the nitrate form. Cases usually occur within several days after this hay has been moistened by rain or snow. Moisture reduces the nitrate to nitrite, which is five times more toxic. Wells become contaminated by nitrates via seepage from manure piles or forage stocks.

"Nitrite poisoning 'chokes' the victim to death by interfering with the blood's capacity to carry oxygen. Symptoms usually appear suddenly, and gasping is the first sign. The animal starts to gasp through the mouth and look anxious. It gets weak and develops a staggering gait. Finally, it begins to turn blue, especially around the muzzle. In extreme cases it dies in convulsions within an hour. Animals which recover often suffer permanent lung damage, and pregnant stock frequently abort.

"Treatment of this condition usually gives spectacular results. One hundred c.c.'s per 1,000 lb. of animal of a 4 per cent methylene blue solution given intravenously generally brings prompt recovery. But treatment mustn't be delayed.

"In Alberta, a farmer lost 8 animals in 6 weeks, 3 within 1 hour as a result of drinking well water contaminated by barn seepage. Analysis showed the water to contain a high concentration of nitrates. These are also converted to nitrites by bacteria in an animal's stomach. Doubting the veterinarian's analysis, the farmer used water from this well a year later, and lost more cattle."

Because salinity tolerance varies among animals and is also linked to the type of diet an animal receives, it's hard to draw a hard and fast line on these matters, Dr. Senior explained. But a stockman should avoid any water supply which is suspect. And above all, water shouldn't be considered fit for human use just be-



Harris Mann looks out across his rich acres of golden grain. Dave Hutchins watches his herd of Herefords graze slowly over his pastures.

With expert eyes each one discerns the meaningful details that indicate the year's prospects, for each knows his business like the back of his own tanned hand. When they need guidance for their financial problems they turn to a friend who knows *his* business too — the manager of their local branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. He knows farming *and* business and offers advice that stems from a real understanding of the problems involved.

This practical understanding is the reason why farmers across Canada turn to the Bank of Commerce for specialized service . . . service that acknowledges farming's importance to this nation's business life.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

*Call us your bankers*



[Guide photo]  
Dr. V. E. Senior, veterinarian, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.



cause animals drink it and appear to suffer no ill effects.

### Water Testing Services Across Canada

**B.C.:** Farmers should contact local health units which are located in all major towns. Those in isolated areas write directly to Deputy Minister of Health, Parliament Bldgs., Victoria. Water sample must only be sent in container supplied by Department. No charge for service.

**Alberta:** Contact local health units where possible. Farmers in isolated areas contact Division of Sanitary Engineering, Dept. of Public Health, Edmonton. Department containers only for samples. No charge, but sender must pay shipping costs.

**Sask.:** Samples sent in to Public Health Laboratory, Hill Avenue East, Regina. Routine quantitative test for total solids and nitrates; a qualitative test done where requested. Report to farmer includes Dept. opinion as to suitability of water for livestock. Farmers can send in a quart sealer of water, or obtain a container from the laboratory. No charge made.

**Manitoba:** Write to Dept. of Health and Public Welfare, Division of Environmental Sanitation, 320 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg 2, or Provincial Bacteriological Laboratory, Bannatyne and Emily St., Winnipeg 3, for bactericidal testing. A sterile container will be sent out. No charge except return postage on container. In case of suspected poisonous substance in water, there is no specific service for this. Contact local health unit and request an analysis.

**Ontario:** For bacteriological testing, Public Health Laboratories are located in 19 major centers. There is also a mobile health unit. Specimen mailing containers are supplied, and there is no charge. Chemical analysis of water done only on special request of Medical Officer of Health with respect to public supply.

**Quebec:** If a farmer wishes to have his drinking water analyzed, he should apply directly to the medical officer of his local health unit. A sanitary inspector is then delegated to collect a sample and send it in to the Provincial Laboratories, 1570 St. Hubert Street, Montreal. There is no charge for this service.

**Nova Scotia:** Farmers can have their water tested for bacteria nitrates, or any other toxic substances, by contacting one of eight district health units. Testing is done at Dept. of Public Health Biochemistry Laboratory, Halifax. There is a small charge for this service. No known cases of algae poisoning in province, and nitrate concentrations are rare.

**New Brunswick:** Has no laboratory for the routine examination of water for toxic materials, but bacteriological tests are done. However, Department of Health Laboratory is always willing to do an analysis of a water supply which presents a public health hazard. Anyone wanting a water analysis should contact the Board of Health Sanitary Inspector in the county where they reside. There is no charge for this service.

**P.E.I.:** Dept. of Health Laboratories have had to cease drinking water tests because of staff shortages. However, if necessary, a chemical analysis of water can be obtained by sending a water sample out of the province. Any charge for the latter will depend on whether the Dept. itself is charged for this service. There have been no charges to date. For testing contact: The Director, Division of Sanitary Engineering, P.O. Box 3000, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**Newfoundland:** Any person anywhere in the province can have water tested free of charge by applying for a sterile container at the Provincial Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, St. John's. For water supply inspection, Division of Health Inspection offices are located at: Western Newfoundland, West Street, Corner Brook; Central Newfoundland, R.C.M.P. Bldg., Grand Falls; Avalon Peninsula, Federal Bldg., Carbonear; Headquarters of Div., 278 Le Marchant Road, St. John's. ✓



## Iron horse out to pasture

When this steam tractor first trundled into the fields, it was the last word in farm mechanization.

Now it is honourably retired . . . out to pasture.

Old equipment just isn't good enough, modernization is the key to progress. The manufacturing industries, with their promise of greater security and perhaps more money for less work, have tapped your labour resources. Men have left the land, lured away by the bright city lights. The country has more mouths to feed . . . and you have less hands to work with!

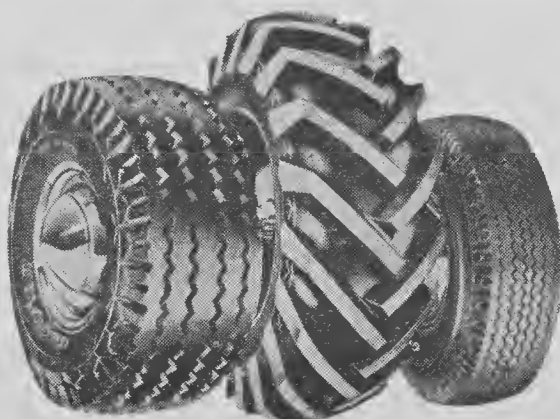
How do you overcome a shortage of labour? By mechanization. By a willingness to test new ideas. New ideas . . . new

methods . . . sometimes you have to take a chance. But there are many things you refuse to gamble with. When you invest in equipment, you can't afford to take a chance on quality. You know that second best is no bargain.

Past experience is still one of the most reliable guides to the best buy. Perhaps this is why most farmers in Canada prefer to buy Goodyear tires . . . past performance has proved their value.

It is a matter of simple fact that more tractors and equipment . . . more trucks . . . more cars . . . ride on Goodyear tires than on any other kind. When you need tires, see your Goodyear dealer, be sure of the quality you know you need.

**For trucks...tractors...cars**



**There is a difference  
in tires**

Continued from page 13

## IT'S FREE AND IT'S FRANK

safety tests, with a 20 per cent slope (the maximum likely to be farmed) and another of 7 per cent (an average farm slope). A laboratory for wear tests was added more recently.

After a machine has been operated in the field, it is set up on the track to simulate the field conditions for the remainder of its half-lifetime. The machine does not bump harder on the track than it would in the field, but it is made to do it more often, and thus the hours of operation can be reduced to give the same result. In some cases, 3 hours on the track can equal as much as 9 hours in the field.

The idea of the track is to save time and money. With short seasons in which to test equipment, a swather, for example, it is impossible to do the complete job on farms and produce a

report in one season. The track has its disadvantages because materials have to be fed through the machine to present an accurate picture of wear and performance. But this works well enough.

A device known as an accelerometer transducer records the gravitational pull of the machine, and all the small fluctuations as it goes along. This equipment is so sensitive that its counter eliminates the unimportant variations, such as when the machine hits a stone.

Another device being developed will test the erodability of soil by surface wind after tillage. It consists of a fan, duct and wind box, and shows whether a machine does the tillage job that is claimed for it. There's also a series of carriages and racks with a

dynamometer to record the rate at which a swath dries. The principle is that a swath loses weight as it dries.

To measure the drawbar pull of a tractor in the laboratory, there is a traction dynamometer. The tractor is backed onto a set of treads and anchored directly to a dial, which shows the pounds of pull, while the treads resist the tractor's motion. But as far as tractors are concerned, AMA is not aiming to duplicate the famous Nebraska tests. The object is to evaluate the tractor in relation to equipment, and to assess its handling and safety features.

**T**O make sure a machine has a fair test there is a set of standard machines for comparison. These are not necessarily the best of their kind, but models that are acceptable to a lot of people who have bought them. A standard machine can help them to detect abnormal conditions in operation, when the standard machine does the same things as the test model. It also shows whether the test machine has faults that do not occur on the standard model.

The tests are not only for field machinery. Such items as feed grinders and other stationary equipment are accepted. Last fall they undertook to evaluate five grain dryers. The wet harvest had posed a drying problem for farmers, who urgently needed some guidance on how to select and operate dryers.

One reason for the interest shown in AMA by manufacturers is that it gives them an unbiased field test service in Western Canada. If anything breaks down, they have the opportunity to put it right and a statement to that effect appears in the AMA report.

The reports, which are available to anyone on application, are frank and practical. They tell the farmer what he can expect from a certain make or model of equipment, what disadvantages it has, if any, and what the manufacturer has done to improve it. The reports are also going abroad in response to requests from points all over the Free World.

Saskatchewan farmers spend 10 to 19 per cent of their total cash income on machinery and repairs, representing 24 per cent of the national total spent on these items. So it is easy to see why the AMA farm machinery service is in demand there. The tests mean also that when a new machine comes along, the farmer does not need to try it out on his own farm and discover what it can do only after he has bought it.



**"EXPORT"**  
PLAIN OR FILTER TIP  
CIGARETTES



# SUCCESS

is confidence in yourself  
... your future!

L-160E

HAVE YOU ENOUGH CONFIDENCE? Look at any successful man. He knows what he's doing . . . knows where he's going. He's not afraid of tough jobs, tough decisions. Think! Do you have this kind of confidence?

No man can have real confidence unless he has security for himself, his family, his future. Successful men realize this early in life. They create and protect this security with LIFE INSURANCE. They know that whatever happens, their financial future and the future of their families is unconditionally guaranteed. This is a good feeling to have . . . a feeling that gives a man the kind of confidence that breeds success.

How about you? If you don't have enough confidence . . . maybe it's because you don't own enough LIFE INSURANCE. Look into it. Your LIFE INSURANCE man is a most important person to talk to on your road to success.

**There is no substitute for Life Insurance!**

If you want success you need: CONFIDENCE in yourself and your future . . . SECURITY to give you freedom of mind . . . EXTRA MONEY to seize opportunity. And in the later years, when you'll appreciate it the most, LEISURE to enjoy the rewards of your achievement. These are the ingredients of success. These are the things that LIFE INSURANCE can help to give you.

**THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA**



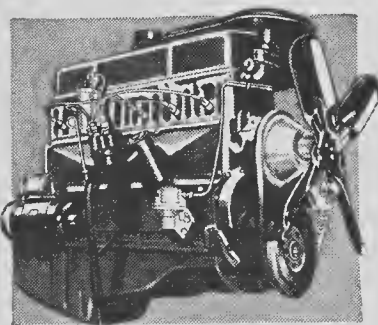
"Notice how well she burns since I added tar paper to the blend?"



# PONTIAC

## THE "SIX" THAT EATS UP MILES... DESIGN THAT BEATS ALL STYLES

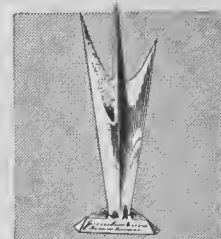
Pontiac's famous valve-in-head 150 hp Strato-Six engine designed for greater gasoline efficiency and easier servicing...you save money and you do it in style!



Pontiac's top-performing Strato-Six is one of the most modern sixes in the industry. It combines many high quality features not available in any comparable engine. Valve-in-Head design improves performance while keeping engine cooler and valve servicing simpler. And the Strato-Six's specially designed carburetor gives more miles per gallon than ever before.

Get on the open road with the year's most outstanding performer! Now's the time to become a partner, not just an admirer of Pontiac's fresh new look of perfection. Its award-winning looks are so in keeping with your particular way of life. Thrill to the dashing spirit of Pontiac's new Strato-Six power...efficient, capable power that takes you and five very impressed passengers (and their luggage) anywhere—everywhere—with the ease of an Eight! Thrifty? You bet! With *regular gas* you save from the start and keep right on. Dependable? And how! Pontiac's superb Strato-Six is designed for long-life performance, ease and economy of maintenance. And if you want an "eight," Pontiac offers terrific choice. Start a beautiful partnership by seeing your dealer, soon!

### A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



The International Fashion Council, leading authority representing 31 nations, recently presented this Award for Outstanding Design to the 1960 Pontiac.



PARISIENNE VISTA 4-Door Sport Sedan.

# GO PONTIAC FOR 60

# Proving Ground

by JANE and PAUL ANNIXTER

*There's a time when father and son both  
need to talk things over together*

**E**DDIE CALLANT was helping his father spike a roof timber in place that afternoon when a mounted figure emerged from the river woods and bore down on the new cabin: a gaunt man with slouching shoulders and legs so long that his knees thrust far up on the horse's withers. The rider wore ragged jeans and a greasy leather jacket and he held a rifle across the pommel of his saddle. It seemed to Eddie that he was eyeing them balefully as he drew up.

"Howdy, stranger!" The elder Callant spoke cheerily, but the man didn't answer. He reined in just below Eddie's perch on the beam and shifted his cud of chewing tobacco. He lumped it leisurely in the opposite cheek and spat brown before finally getting around to speak:

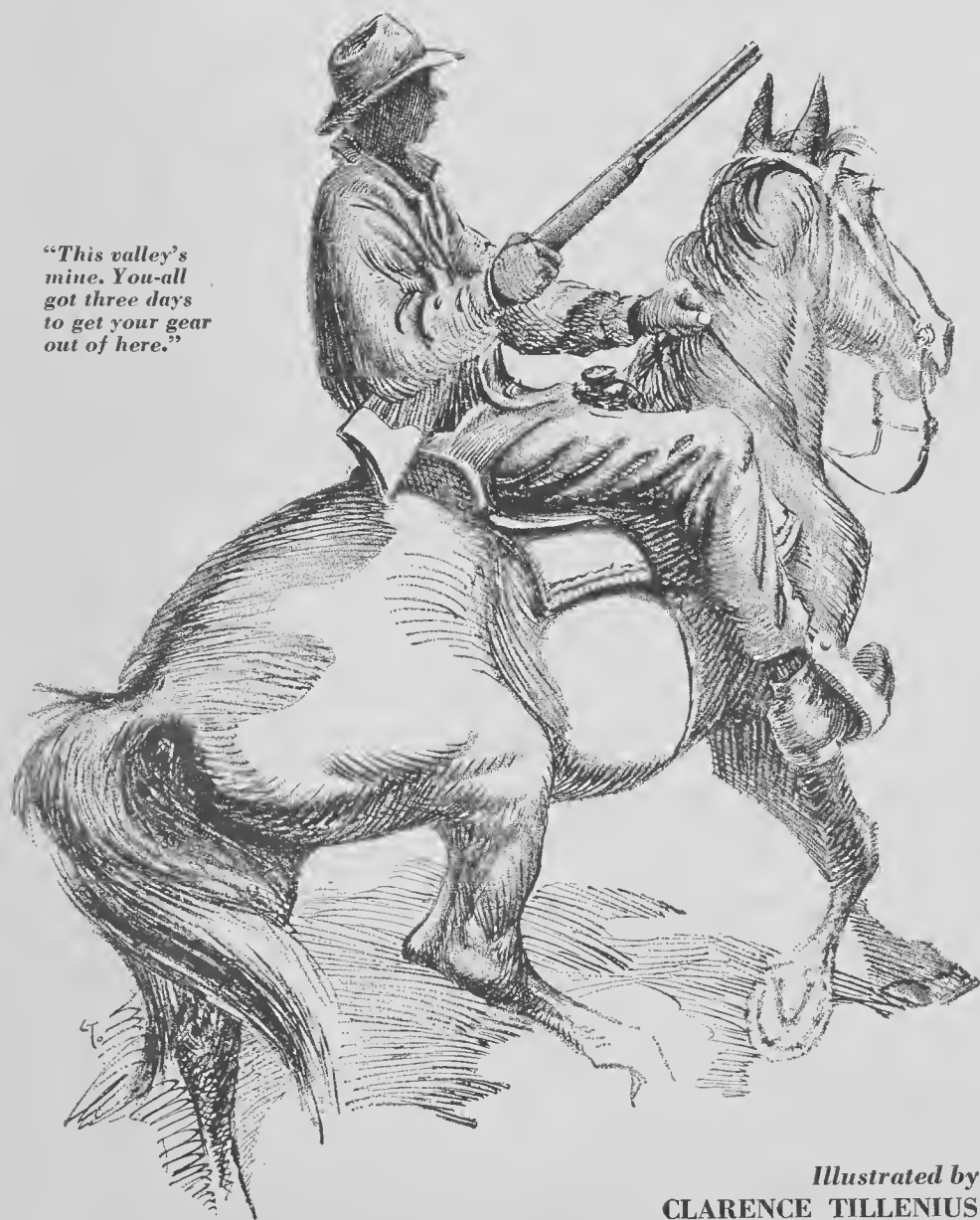
"Maybe you don't know it, but you folks are building on my land."

Eddie felt his whole body go wire-taut with shock and anger. He turned to his father, confident of hearing a retort that would put the intruder in his place, but his father's tone was quiet, almost conciliatory: "Your name Bowditch? Ours is Callant. Heard of you down in the settlement."

"You heard right."

"Your land, Mr. Bowditch?" Luke Callant said then. "How many miles do you figure you take in?"

*"This valley's  
mine. You-all  
got three days  
to get your gear  
out of here."*



Illustrated by  
CLARENCE TILLENIUS



"I take in right up to the end of these meadows!" The man spat again past the neck of his horse.

Just now back at the edge of the trees Eddie saw a hulking boy somewhat older than himself. Sixteen, maybe seventeen. A Bowditch, you could tell that quick enough. He hadn't been in sight before, he must have been waiting back in the woods.

"I'd have to see your claim papers to believe that," Luke Callant was saying, still too quietly to suit Eddie. "It's my understanding that a man's only entitled to one section of land."

"We don't go by papers up here," the man said. His eyes in the direct light were a glary yellow-green, the nastiest color Eddie had ever seen. "We don't run to the law with our troubles, either," Bowditch went on. "This valley's mine and I'm giving notice right now. You-all got three days to get your gear out of here."

Luke Callant stood up on the cross-beam, his knuckles gone white around the handle of his hammer. For one glorious instant Eddie thought he was going to launch himself from their roof-tree right onto the man's frame. But that didn't happen. He didn't even raise his voice.

"We're staying right here, Mr. Bowditch. There's room in this valley for all of us and more."

The other's grin was like the hard curl of a knot round the lump of tobacco in his sallow cheek. Eddie could see that he was taking his father's quiet manner for cowardice and he flushed with shame.

"'Twould be too bad for I and you to have real trouble here—only the two of us," Bowditch said. "I'll make out to come by again—three days from now. And I wouldn't want to see you still around."

He jerked his horse about, and started off, then turned toward them in the saddle: "Too bad you went to all this work building, for a fact!" Laughter came from him in a series of ugly snorts.

Even to this actual threat his father's only answer was to kneel and finish spiking home the roof timber.

At the edge of the trees the man Bowditch halted once more and turned a lowering gaze at them. The tall boy came and stood close by.

**A**T milking time Luke Callant went down to the stream bank and brought up the cow and heifer. Eddie filled the wood box for his mother. In the shed room the Callants had occupied for two months while the cabin rose, Martha Callant was cooking supper. She kept watching the single window, and twice left the stove to go and peer. Eddie knew what was troubling her and it made him all the madder. That business this afternoon could have been settled in five minutes if his father had shown enough fight.

Eddie got out his own rifle and began to clean it. He was running the ramrod through the gun barrel with an angry thrust, when his father came in with the milk. Eddie sighted through the open breach. Clean as a whistle. He could feel his father's eye on him. Purposely he didn't look up.



At supper Luke Callant spoke casually of two deer he had seen crossing the lower meadow in the dusk: "Noticed you readying your gun, son. That's fine. You and I'll have to lay in some venison for smoking—soon as the roof's on."

This was an exciting prospect, but Eddie said merely: "Yes sir."

Abruptly now his mother's fork clattered to her plate: "Why do we pretend! If only that creature had warned you before we started to build! All this work we've done—and maybe for nothing!"

"The work's not lost, Martha," Luke Callant said. "Bowditch doesn't own a foot of this land. It's just a hoax to scare us out."

"But he threatened you! He had a gun, too! There'll be trouble — I can feel it!" There was panic in her voice.

"Oh, if only we hadn't come so far away from towns and the law."

"Now, Martha!" His father said. "You know we all wanted to come up here. Where else could we find richer ground to prove up on? If that man Bowditch is making his own law here, I can do the same."

Eddie's eyes came up with a bright squared-off look of expectancy. His mother was suddenly fierce; he had never seen her like this before.

"Luke Callant, if you think this place or any land anywhere means anything compared to your safety and Eddie's, you must be blind! I won't hear of any taking of the law in your own hands! That man today, was evil! No more feeling than an animal. His kind just naturally takes the law in his own hands—but not you!"

Luke Callant bent over his plate in silence.

This was the sort of woman-stuff you couldn't fight, Eddie thought, but this afternoon his father had missed a great chance.

BY noon the next day they were nailing bark-shake slabs in place over the rough planking of their roof. Their hammers rang with a cheer of their own which none of the Callants shared. This morning Martha's eyes had a hollowed sleepless look and her silence was a weight upon the air. His father had scarcely spoken, either. Things had never been like this before in their family. Eddie felt he couldn't take much more of it. After another strained and silent meal he went out without saying a word.

He hadn't been walking ten minutes before the tension back at the cabin began to seem unreal. Bad blood with a neighbor a mile and a half away seemed just silly. Abruptly then he wished he had brought his rifle, for something was moving in the thickets off to his right, maybe one of the deer his father had seen last evening. Eddie couldn't think of anything he'd rather do than plunk a fine quarter of venison down by the door.

A hundred yards farther on there was another rustling in among the bushes, closer now, something that knew he was here and was keeping tab. Eddie stopped with the thought that it might be a bear, then abruptly out of the greenery a figure leapt, standing squarely in front of him. It was the Bowditch boy and he looked even worse in close-up: shag-bark hair sticking out from under a coon-skin cap, a dirty deerskin shirt and jutting yellow teeth almost like tusks.

"Huntin' and prowlin' on our land, ain't you?" he said. "Paw and I don't allow that and I aim to learn you not to!"

"It's not your land!" Eddie said, "and you can't teach me anything!"

"Can't I?" He had the same glary green eyes as his father and he was a good head taller than Eddie. With an animal-like sound and no warning he leapt at Eddie, arms flailing and kicking out in an attempt to cripple, to break bones. Even his knees and arms were jabbing and he bunted with his head, it was like fighting with a goat with two or three sets of horns. Wherever he hit Eddie seemed only to bruise his knuckles while the blows from his attacker came from the most unexpected quarters, accompanied by animal grunts and cries.

At first Eddie kept leaping backward and sidewise so as not to lose his footing, for once the other got him down there was no telling what he might do. Eddie took two hard blows to the neck and head. He reeled dizzily but before he went down he clinched with the other so as to drag him down with him. It was like grappling with a smelly beast. The Bowditch boy was heavier and came uppermost, gouging and slugging with knees and fists.

"Maybe that'll learn you," he panted, between blows. "Will you keep off our land now?"

"It's—not—your—land—"

Now the other's grimy hand was in Eddie's face, thumb prying his nose, fingers probing for the eyes. Eddie tasted blood and sweat and something worse—the sharp acid taint of fear. Then one of his groping hands touched a stone. Desperately, he came up with it in a full-armed swing that caught the other in the neck with a dull thwack. The clutch at his face relaxed, the taut clawing fingers fell away and Eddie was out from under. Now the fear he had tasted was in the ugly green eyes beneath him, and Eddie saw with a tingling shock that the other expected to be killed. Disgustedly he walked away.

Eddie was still moving groggily when he got back to the cabin, pressing his bandana to his bleeding mouth and cheek. His father, still on the roof, laid aside his hammer and came quickly down.

"Who did this to you, son? Old Bowditch?" he asked tensely.

The concern and anger in his father's eyes made Eddie wish he could answer yes. Because there'd be a showdown then for sure. He said: "No, it was the other one. He jumped me in the woods."

"That shoat-faced boy that waited down in the trees yesterday," Luke said. "Hurt you bad, son?"

"Guess not," Eddie answered sullenly, and went on inside. But his father followed, asking pointed questions until Eddie, in shamed and broken snatches, had told it all. Luke sat for a time, finger crooked about his chin in the way he had when disturbed, while Eddie's mother cleaned and swabbed his cuts. She kept drawing long breaths that turned to sighs.

"Those people have no more feeling than animals. This proves it. Oh Luke, it's not worth it. I'd walk away and leave it all, if we could just keep out of trouble!"

(Please turn to page 48)

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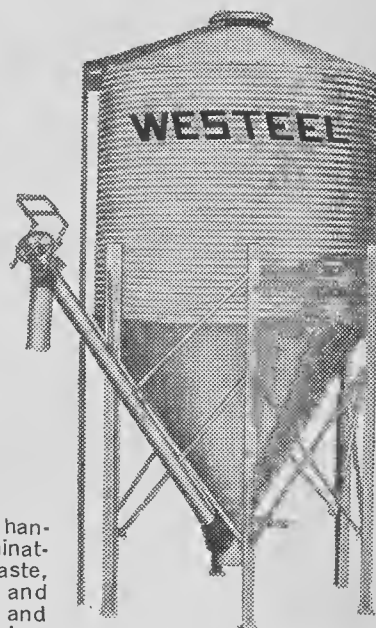
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"How're you going to keep out of trouble when you're already in it?" Luke said.

Eddie felt he could have added a lot to that, but it wasn't his place, so he maintained a sullen silence.

THE next day his mother kept him inside. He was stiff and sore all over from the fight but something deep inside him like blame hurt most of all. He even resented the steady methodical way his father kept working on the roof, as if that would solve all their troubles. When Luke came in at supper time his eyes looked as if he had shed the whole thing.

"Another hour or two and our roof'll be weathertight," he said.

After they had eaten his father got the lantern off its hook and lit it. Eddie was watching close.

"Luke Callant, what are you going to do?" Martha had come to a stand directly in front of him.

"Aim to finish putting on those shakes," his father said.

Nothing could have kept Eddie inside that third day. "What's next?" he asked.

"Got to mud-chink all the logs," Luke said.

That meant a trip to the clay-bank down by the stream. His father hitched the horse to the buckboard and they brought up enough mud for all day in a single load. Later, as they worked Eddie noted with some satisfaction that his father's rifle leaned against the front wall within easy reach. When Luke wasn't looking Eddie's eyes searched the river woods and his blood pumped with suppressed excitement. But the hours passed and no one showed.

The day was passing and maybe they were brazening it out and winning. Eddie could see that his mother was hoping this. To him the waiting and expectancy were worse than anything.

It was chilly that night and after supper Luke kept feeding the fire in the cook stove. The three of them sat in close. Eddie was tired now—tired enough to wish things were really as good and peaceful as they seemed. Even this shed which would later be shelter for the cow and heifer and the horse seemed snug and nice tonight. But there was unease in his father's eyes and he felt the same. He wished the night was passed.

EARLY next morning his father came in announcing that the heifer was missing. Nothing to worry about, Luke said, she'd strayed before. Like as not she would show up by night-fall. Eddie could see deepened worry in his father's eyes. That morning they went on with their calking, no words between them. Today, Eddie noticed, his father's gaze turned often toward the river woods. By late afternoon Eddie could read what was in his mind: the heifer hadn't gotten into trouble by herself and she wasn't coming back by herself! Suddenly Luke scraped his makeshift mortar-board clean:

"You and I best go hunt for that heifer right now," he said.

Together they combed the river woods but there was no trace of the heifer in any of the places she usually fed. They found the last place she had lingered, then picked out a trail that led upstream.

"Tracks run too straight for a grazing animal," Luke said. "She must have been led or driven along here. Watch sharp now for boot tracks."

It was Eddie who made out the double tracks in a stretch of sodden earth. From there on they both used all their hunters' craft to pick out the trail that led along the stream bank. Finally low bawling sounds from ahead drove them both forward.

The heifer lay wedged strangely on her back in the narrowest turn of a ravine that dipped down to the water. She was moaning and wheezing, with strings of foam hanging from her jaws. The moist earth roundabout was pawed and gouged by her threshing legs. She looked up at them out of rolling stricken eyes.

"Tired and weak," he said. "Must have been in here a long time." He stood looking at the ground roundabout. "She was light on her feet as a deer, almost. Can't see how she'd come to fall in there on her back and all."

"Like you said a while back — she didn't!"

"Now don't pass judgment in a hurry!" his father warned. Luke was moving in widening circles round the heifer, his eyes taking in every inch of ground. "Beats me, though, how any human could turn that varminty. . . ."

The two took hold of the heifer's front legs and pulled with all their strength but failed to budge her.

"Happen we gave her a drink and a pan of mash she might have strength to roll over and get out by herself," Luke said.

"I'll go fetch it," Eddie said.

"Best bring the shovel, too!" Luke called after him.

BY the time Eddie got back the heifer had ceased to struggle. She lay breathing stertorously, head and neck stretched out on the ground. She smelled the feed but would not eat. "Nothing for it but to dig her out, one side," Luke said. It took more than an hour of stupendous shovel work to clear the earth away so that the heifer lay on her side. Even then they had to twist the animal's tail so to make her struggle to her feet; she seemed to be hurt inside. At last they had her started, but even when they got her home she refused to eat. She stood a bit longer, head hanging, then finally sank down and died.



Martha tried to ease the pain of it: "It was the heifer, Luke, not the cow. Even if this is their way of striking at us and this could end it — let it end!"

This was a good enough woman's view, Eddie thought, but the sight of his father harking for wisdom in it made the boy's glance slide away in a kind of shame. If they were going to take this lying down he didn't know what he'd do, probably leave home and head for Texas.

Luke kept the fire going that night too, and later when he stepped out as though for an armful of wood Eddie snatched up his jacket without his mother noticing and slipped out after him. Sure enough his father wasn't in the wood-yard or in the

(Please turn to page 50)





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40	3,580	2,864	2,148	1,187
50	2,100	1,680	1,260	712
59	1,340	1,072	804	285

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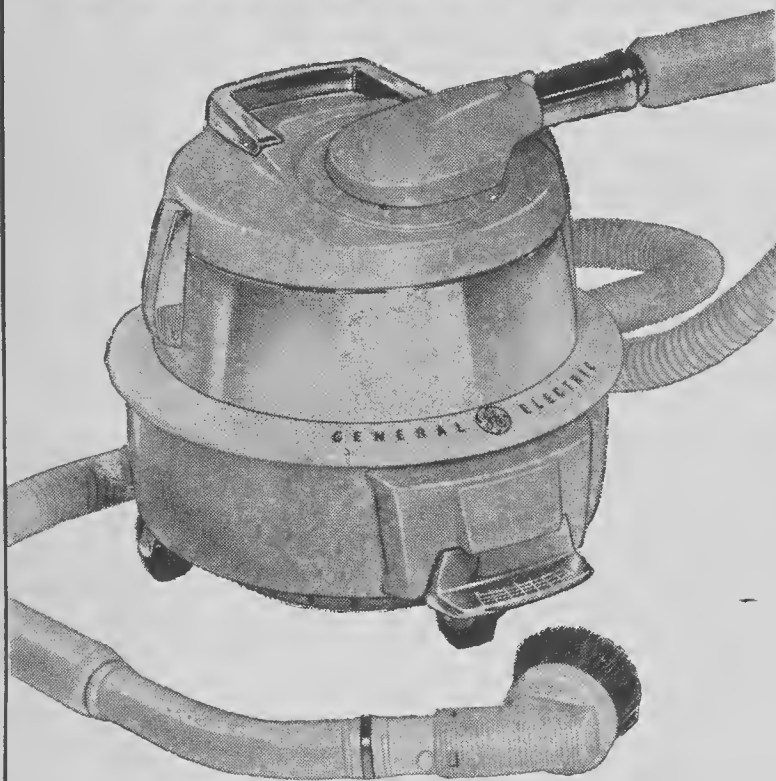
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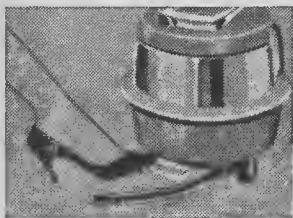


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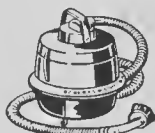
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shed. On a sudden hunch Eddie started riverward along the path they had taken earlier that day. It was a clear night of starshine and, bending low, he just made out his father's head and shoulders against the sky. Eddie followed soundlessly, keeping at a distance, Luke took the upstream trail. He was moving fast now, the way a man does who has a purpose and thinks that he's alone. Here the sound of water over stones made it easy for Eddie to go undetected.

Approaching the narrow gully where the heifer had lain Luke made a wide circle through the woods. Eddie supposed his father intended coming on the spot from above, on the cliff side. He waited where he was crouched in a dense thicket. For a moment more he heard rustlings from ahead, then all was silence. Somewhere up there in the blackness his father must be waiting—for what? Eddie waited, too, eyes and ears straining. Time dragged, but patience uncoiled in him for now he felt sure his father had some plan.

After a time the woods creatures forgot they were there and hoots and rustlings began roundabout. A hunting owl threading the dark banked on soundless wings within a few feet of Eddie's face, beak snapping in alarm with a sound like cracking nuts. It made the boy's flesh creep and waiting was harder afterwards. Later Eddie heard coyotes yapping but they were a good ways off. He began to churn with restlessness and could hardly hold still. It might even be that his father wasn't there.

Eddie was almost at the point of calling out when sounds, not animal, came from the direction of the stream. His breath shortened with tension but he held steady. There were two of them, two tall shadows. Though they moved with the natural stealth of good woodsies it was an offguard moment. Eddie heard muffled words between them as they moved back and forth in the ravine bottom as if doubtful of the spot. Then a carbide lamp was lit and its greenish upflung rays showed unmistakably old Bowditch's gaunt face as though hanging suspended in the glow. Old Bowditch was pointing his rifle at the shovel marks in the dirt and that snorting laughter came from him. The other face Eddie saw was "the shoat-faced boy," as his father had called him. The look of both of their peering faces was scary and evil.

**T**HEN it happened: a figure launched itself from the bank above them landing directly in front of the pair. For an instant Eddie was almost as startled as the Bowditch pair. Then an almost intolerable thrill of realization shot through him.

Without so much as a word his father swung a right at Bowditch's jaw and followed it up with a left. The lank form collapsed as though unhinged in the middle. The rifle and carbide light flew wide. On the ground the light guttered and sizzled but somehow stayed lit. Eddie saw his father snatch up Bowditch's rifle and fling it far out in the stream. Then Luke let the man climb to his feet before cutting loose with another series of blows to the head and face.

Eddie was on his feet, trembling with zeal. From Bowditch poured a

stream of muffled threats and execrations, a continuous snarling whine. But the man could not fight, not with his fists in the good straight-out way his father fought. Eddie knew about those flailing arms and vicious kicks, but Luke was readier for them than he himself had been with the boy. Bowditch bit, too. This was when he put one of his long legs back of Luke's ankle to topple him and they went down together. Eddie saw his father's fist come up to break that toothhold, actually trying weazel-like for his throat. Then Luke was on top and Bowditch's whines became a tearing cry for help: "Tom-yuh! Get in there! Smear 'im!"

**T**HE boy, who had been circling and sort of whimpering in the shadows, darted in and Eddie saw him raise one booted foot for a disabling kick. Eddie was onto him like a wild cat. Until now he had not seen the drawn knife in the other's hand. Regardless he swung fiercely at the tusked face, as his father had been doing with the other, and swung again, gauged mallet-like blows of his work-hardened fists, for it seemed that he had learned how to fight in the past few minutes. At the right moment Eddie brought a leg upward connecting with the other's wrist and the knife went flying into the dark. "Tom-yuh" grappled in a sort of animal frenzy to protect himself from the blows. He tried kicking, kneeing and gouging as on that other day, but tonight fear was not in Eddie and he was oblivious to pain. All Eddie knew was that he was going to lick this bully, straight and fair.

Then the other was down and whimpering quits, no more fight left.

Both the Bowditches were down, the elder's lank form slack as a ribbon among the bushes, though the light eyes were watching them in the carbide glow. Luke had been standing by watching the finish of Eddie's fight.

"Good boy," he said now. "Good fight," in the quiet tone that had rankled Eddie a few days before but which thrilled him now. "Nice mess I'd be by now if you hadn't been there to pitch in the way you did." Luke turned back to Bowditch.

Without otherwise moving the man held up a warding hand: "Let be, Mister! You've nigh killed me as it is! I know when I'm beat. I been able to commit-over some others hereabouts. Should of knowed better'n to try it on a man like you." Bowditch's laugh sounded turned in on himself. "Guess like you said 'tother day there's room for us all in this valley."

"Just remember that now and you and I'll get along all right," Luke said. "Come on, son, your mom will be worrying about us."

Walking home through the starry dark, each with his own victory behind him, Eddie thought he couldn't be any happier than he was. But a moment later he was even more so because of what his father was saying so gently, man to man:

"I know what hard days these last have been for you, son. And I know now what I should have done—talked things over with you so you'd understand. But I'm so used to carrying my load alone. Nice to think I don't have to do that any more. . . ."



## THE *Country* GUIDE

# Home and Family

### Country Drive

*Cows polka dot green meadows where  
They lurch upon the grass;  
Sheep look like snowy puffballs on  
The stony hills we pass.*

*Ducks float like water lilies on  
Small silver ponds, and I  
Would like to stop and pet them all  
Instead of riding by.*

—MARGARET SCHUMACHER

### Apple Blossoms

*On every gnarled branch of the old  
apple tree  
The pink blossom babies are laughing  
in glee.*

*The gentle winds rock them while  
birds in the sky  
Delight them with many a sweet  
lullaby.*

*Some blossoms grow restless and  
naughtily dare  
To float on the sun gilded sea of the  
air,*

*But even these run-away rascals must  
rest—  
At last they sleep soundly on Mother  
Earth's breast!*

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSE

### Little Things Like These

*Little things like these make life  
worthwhile:  
The dimpled sweetness of a baby's  
smile;  
A schoolyard filled with laughing boys  
and girls;  
A pillow full of taffy-colored curls.  
A night wind whispering secrets to  
the trees;  
Fragrant blossoms tossed like cloudy  
seas;  
A bar of song that stirs the heart and  
leaves  
A tangled web of dreams that memory  
weaves.  
A friendly letter full of homey things;  
And all the joy and happiness it  
brings;  
Lighted windows in the gathering  
dusk  
That's shadow-filled, and redolent  
with musk.  
A cup of tea around a cozy fire;  
The sunrise chorus, sung by nature's  
choir;  
The helping hand in times of deep  
distress;  
The never-changing love real friends  
possess.  
All these, and more, make life  
worthwhile to me—  
It's little things in life that count, you  
see.*

—DORA W. CAIRNS



[Luoma photo]

## Daisies Don't Tell

**D**AISIES don't tell *everything*. But, in common with so many things, they do have a contribution to make if we'll but let them. Shading a dewdrop, sheltering a honey bee, reflecting the sunshine in their own pure beauty, they grow and change each day. Someone has said that sound only exists if there is someone to hear it. We deny the daisies if we don't notice them.

Their radiance has captured this boy's fancy. He is young to turn to plucking daisy petals. Nevertheless, he's found cause to contemplate these fair flowers.

He's curiosity itself, but take note of his stance.

His face is turned to nature's bouquet, his feet are firmly fixed on the ground and his hand seeks support from the sturdy post. Perhaps there's a lesson for each of us in his contemplative pose.

Of necessity, our feet are well grounded in reality. And each of us cherishes our own special sturdy support. From our adult viewpoint, do we remember to watch for the daisies—the pleasant in the new? And, if we should glimpse their beauty, do we find a quiet moment to contemplate it?

Our young man finds his daisies at eye level. Full grown, we're not so much closer to his sky that we can't see the daisies if we will only look.—G.L.

# There's nothing like the Old-fashioned Chelseas you bake yourself!



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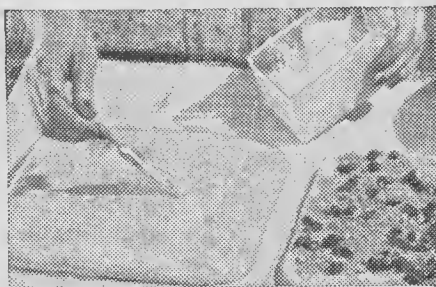
- ½ c. milk
- ¼ c. granulated sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 3½ c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour
- ¼ c. soft shortening

### for the filling and glaze:

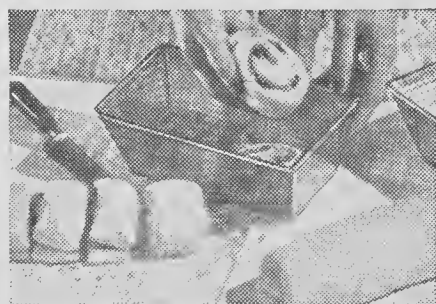
- soft butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ¾ c. lightly-packed brown sugar
- 2 tsps. ground cinnamon
- ½ c. seedless raisins
- ⅔ c. lightly-packed brown sugar

1 Scald milk; stir in ¼ c. granulated sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm.

3 Knead dough until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hrs.



4 Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Halve dough and roll each half into a 9" square. Brush with soft butter or margarine. Combine ¾ c. brown sugar, cinnamon and seedless raisins; sprinkle over dough. Roll up jelly-roll fashion and cut each roll into 6 slices.



5 Melt 1 tbsp. butter or margarine in each of 2 loaf pans, brush sides of pans with fat and sprinkle ⅓ c. brown sugar in each pan. Place 6 rolls—cut sides up—in each pan. Grease tops. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about ½ hr. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about ½ hr. Makes 12 fragrant, delicious Chelsea buns, that will be snapped up by the family in no time.

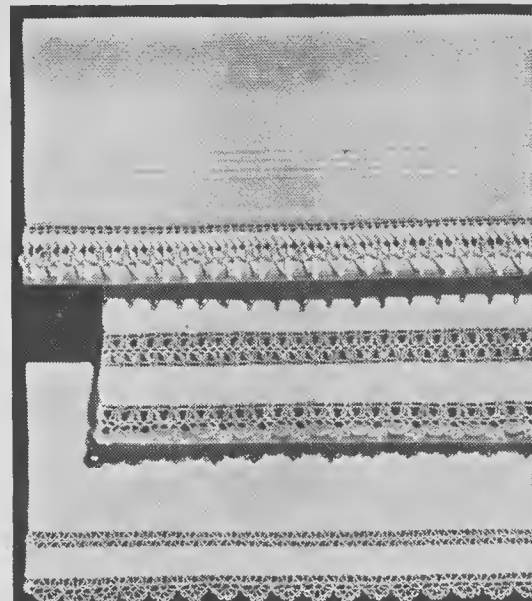


2 Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl and stir in 1 tsp. granulated sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten egg, 2 c. of the flour and soft shortening. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 1½ c. (about) flour.

## HANDICRAFTS

### With Needle and Hook

Rick-rack is worked into the decorative crocheted edging for the towel, top right. Edging and insertion directions for the towel trims pictured are on Leaflet No. C-S-799. Leaflet price is 10¢.



Leaflet No. S-C-48 features diagrammed instructions for the Double Irish Chain quilt pictured here. The quilt measures 77" by 110" single size; 99" by 110" in double bed size. Leaflet price is 10¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

## Picnic Suggestions

To protect the meringue try inserting toothpicks upright in the meringue pies you plan to take to the picnic. They will give height for the paper with which they are covered so that it will not stick to the meringue. The same trick works with soft-icing cakes.

\* \* \*

If you wash and keep your half-gallon ice cream cartons, you'll find them perfect for carrying salads to picnics.

\* \* \*

Cold bottled beverages will stay cold, even without ice, if you wrap them tightly in several layers of newspapers.

\* \* \*

If you plan to have wieners, try putting them in a thermos and fill it with boiling water. They will be heated through, ready to eat, piping hot, when you reach your picnic spot.

\* \* \*

If bacon (or ham or sausage) and eggs are to be your picnic meal, why not break the eggs into a glass jar with a screw top and carry them this way. A good shaking will make them

ready for scrambling, or they may be poured into a skillet as they are.

\* \* \*

To eliminate that black, smudged pan, either soap the bottom heavily, or cover the bottom with aluminum foil. Soap will wash all black away and foil may be tossed into the trash can. Both save much scouring.—L.P.B.

v





MY

BROTHER

BURT

by **BOB DYKEMAN**

**T**HERE isn't one boy in a million who could do what my brother Burt did without getting sent to Siberia or something. I aged 10 years, and that's a lot seeing I'm only 11 to begin with.

My brother Burt is six and he's a pest. I don't mean that Burt is a tattletale or sneaky or that he tells lies or anything like that. It's just that he can't do nothing right.

Like when you fly a kite. You just get the kite up good when Burt hollers to hold the string. So you let him hold the string, because my brother Burt can holler something awful. My mother says he's got four lungs. Anyway, you hand Burt the string and say, "For gosh sakes, don't let go," and Burt looks you right in the eye and lets go of the string. And when you say, "Burt, what in jiminy blazes did you let go for?" he gets a real hurt look on his face and he says, "I didn't do nuthin', it just slipped out."

He's always in trouble.

Like when he walked all over Mr. Simpson's new car—with his shoes on. Mr. Simpson hasn't spoke to my father since.

Sometimes Burt just stands around and kicks dirt.

**B**UT I want to tell you about Burt and my father. My father is an artist. But he ain't goofy, you know, like artists is supposed to be, wearing a beard and dressed in funny clothes and all that. My father used to be a baseball player, and he fought in the last war, and twice a week in the summer he takes us kids swimming.

But mostly he's busy painting or kissing my mother. That's pretty funny, because my father is old, about thirty. Sometimes he'll walk up to my mother and say, "Je voos aim bowcoop" or something like that, and my mother will say, "You nut," and then my father will kiss her. I guess there's no harm in it, but Burt don't like it, because if they kiss too long Burt will say, "Hey, you stop that!"

Well, one day last April my father and mother went just about crazy. That was right after Mr.

Peterson left. Mr. Peterson has something to do with hiring painters to paint magazine covers. And right after he left, my dad rolled on the floor and hollered something about he was going to be a celebrity.

Mr. Peterson gave my dad a cheque which he called an advance, and after he left, and after my dad got finished rolling on the floor, he and

my mom took turns kissing the cheque. It was pretty silly.

The cover he painted was for a magazine called *The Canadian Family*. My dad says that getting asked to paint a cover for *The Canadian Family* is like having some rich unknown uncle leave you a million dollars. Or almost.

Mr. Peterson told my dad that he could paint anything he wanted to for this cover, and I don't have to tell you that he painted my brother Burt who is a pest.

I thought his idea was just absolutely nutty, because it was this: All around the edges of the picture, sort of in the background, he painted us kids playing marbles and flying kites and wrestling and stuff like that. And sitting right in the middle, barefoot, big as life, he painted Burt. Do you know what Burt was doing? You'd never guess, so I'll tell you.

He was smashing an alarm clock with a hammer!

But I'll say this. It was really a picture. I mean, it looked so real that you got the feeling that you could push Burt on the forehead and he would fall right over backward.

And my dad worked! He wants things just right. He said that when a boy hits a clock with a hammer, there's a look comes over his face like no other look you'll ever see. And that's the look my dad wanted to get. He would say, "All right, Burt, hit the clock with the hammer." Then he'd step back with a camera to get that look.

But Burt would say, "I doan wanna hit da clock."

So finally my dad rushed to the stairs and called down to my mother, "Hey Mom, can you come up here and make this boy hit the clock with the hammer?"

Mom did it easy as pie. She said, "Burt, don't you dare hit that clock with the hammer!" And wham! Burt hit the clock with the hammer and Dad got the picture.

Well, Dad finished the painting late in May. I don't know much about art, but I know that it was a dilly, because my mother cried and she don't cry about every little thing.

The night my dad finished the picture, he invited her out to dinner. He gave her that "Je voos



Illustrated by **EMIL LALIBERTE**

## My Brother Burt

Continued from page 53

aim" business and said, "Mommy, let's you and me tie into a couple of steaks." And then he gave her one of those long nutty kisses, and of course Burt said, "Hey, you stop that."

They left at 6 o'clock. And I was put in charge of the house and in charge of Burt. You've got to watch Burt every minute, because if you don't, you might look up and find him stuffing books into the automatic washer.

Now, my father's studio, except when he's in it, is off limits. That means that when he's not there you don't even go near the door.

Well, after Burt and I finished the supper Mom made us, a couple friends of mine, Gil and Frankie, came over and we sat out on the porch and played Twenty Questions.

And I forgot Burt. Forgetting Burt for even 5 minutes is a very serious thing. I must have forgotten him for 15 minutes.

**T**HE first I realized he was gone, he was back. He came walking out on the porch and he had Sally Benson with him. Sally's five, and she thinks Burt is Wyatt Earp or somebody.

Well, Burt walked right up to me and said, "Jimmy, I took Sally up to see Daddy's picture and it fell and got broke."

Just like that. I mean it sounded like he was talking about the weather or something.

Well, it was the end of the world. My face got hot and my ears pounded and I thought I might just light out and keep going.

But I didn't. I went upstairs. I don't remember how I got up there, crawled maybe, and I went into Dad's studio, and there was the painting. It was flat on the floor and there was a hole in Burt's chest big enough to put a yo-yo through, and running from the hole clear off the top of the canvas was a great big slash.

I was sick. I mean, I was so scared it seemed like I was going to die right there. I thought that maybe my father would lose his mind when he saw what Burt had done.

Then I heard Burt coming up the stairs. He came and stood in the doorway and looked at me and said, "Whatcha cryin' for?" Sure enough, I was crying.

I said, "Burt, you have done a terrible thing."

And Burt said, "It got broke. See, it's got a hole in it."

Poor Burt, he didn't realize what he'd done. Dad had worked for weeks on that picture, but Burt don't have any sense of time. Like when you ask him how old he is, he says he's 70.

I took Burt downstairs, and told Gil and Frankie they better go home. And I got kind of funny mad when Frankie said, "Oh, boy, Burt's gonna get it."

**T**HEN Burt and I sat on the divan in the living room to wait for Mom and Dad to come home, and I guess it began to seep in, because Burt sat there quiet like a big white mouse.

While we waited, I tried to figure out how I was going to tell my dad. I didn't think I could do much hedging. I thought I had better tell Dad right off. But I couldn't hear myself saying, "Burt knocked your painting

over and ruined it." I couldn't hear myself saying that at all.

Finally, I just sat there and wished that I was dead. I must have dropped off to sleep, and Burt, too, because the next thing I knew I heard my mother saying, "Why on earth are you boys sitting here in the dark?"

Then she turned the lights on and I looked up and saw my dad and he looked 18 feet tall. And right off, he said, "Jimmy, what's happened?"

I opened my mouth but nothing came out but a lot of mish mosh. It was like I was talking Hindu or something.

Then my mother looked at me and said, "What is it, Jimmy?" And I talked a lot of mish mosh at her.

And that darned Burt. He just snored.

Then my father got a funny look in his eyes and spun around and bounded up the stairs. I sat there like a frozen man, expecting to hear a terrible cry or maybe even a shot, but I didn't hear anything at all. I knew he was standing up there, looking at his painting, just standing there not saying anything, and I thought that at any minute I was going to fall over dead.

Then I heard my father coming slowly along the upstairs hall, slowly down the stairs, and finally he walked out into the sitting room in front of my mother. And he said, "Mom, it's ruined." He didn't sound mad. He just sounded awful tired. Then he sat down, and he didn't turn his face away or nothing like that, just stared straight out into the room, and his eyes got all filmy.

Then my mother said, "Oh, my dear Burt," and started to cry.

So I told them what happened, how I forgot Burt, and how he'd come out on the porch and told me what he'd done.

**N**OBODY said anything for a long time. I guess it was about the longest time in the history of our family when nothing was going on.

Then my father did a wonderful thing. He walked over and he picked Burt up and he said, "C'mon, you terrible little kid, let's go to bed." And he walked upstairs with Burt in his arms, putting his feet down real soft, and him with his heart about to bust.

I suppose, by rights, that should be the end of the story. But it isn't.

All you have to do is go to a newsstand and buy a copy of this month's *The Canadian Family*. Right on the front cover you'll see my dad's painting. And there's Burt with that hole in his chest big enough to put a yo-yo through, and the slash runs right up through the word "Canadian" in *The Canadian Family*.

And inside there's a story about Burt and what he did to my dad's painting, and how he's a typical member of a typical Canadian family, and not to be let out of your sight for a minute.

My dad brought two dozen copies of the magazine home and spread them on the floor. Then he and my mother hugged and kissed, and Burt said, "Hey, you stop that!"

My brother Burt is 6 years old, and I don't care if he gets his picture on the cover of every magazine in Canada, he's a pest. V

Rainy day games will help to

## Preserve the Sunshine Within Your House

by ADELE KRUSZELNICKI

**"W**HAT can I do now, mummy?" How often have you heard that question when bad weather forced the children indoors? At times like these even the best-loved toys seem to lose their attraction. Then a busy mother's ingenuity is taxed to the limit.

But rainy days no longer pose a problem at our house, because I have learned to spot items around the home that have interesting possibilities. As a rule I find simple homemade games or activities give them the greatest pleasure.

A well-scrubbed potato plus a package of toothpicks produces a porcupine "just like the one we saw in the pasture." For variation, tint the toothpicks with vegetable food coloring. Later they may be used for colored sticks.

As they make their potato animals, the children often ask about other animals. And I make this an opportunity to spend a few minutes checking through books with them. It's one way of showing children that books hold many wonderful "secrets." It may also arouse their interest in reading.

A few discarded boxes and tins from the grocery shelf, along with a package of the letter breakfast cereal, provide an absorbing game. The children try to match the letters on the labels. Simple ones, like milk, cocoa, salt, are best to start with.

It takes a little time to get the youngsters started on spool-knitting, but it is time well spent. Materials are simple and readily available. All you need is an empty spool, a few shoe-tacks, a nail for the "needle," and scraps of yarn—the more colorful the better! Our 5-year-old acquired the knack in two brief sessions.

Spool-knitting need not be just "busy" work, because the "rope" can be turned into such items as pot-holders, hot-place mats, tea-cosies, hot-water bottle covers, toques, scatter-rugs, even cosy bedroom slippers.

In addition, it gives a child a share in the creation of something really useful and helps him attain the satisfaction of achievement.

**A**NOTHER item that helps to occupy our pre-schoolers quietly and pleasantly is bread-crumb modeling clay. This clean, easy-to-work-with clay has never failed to arouse their interest. And it is quick and easy to make, and costs practically nothing.

Here is the simple formula. Cut crusts from stale slices of bread. Dry slices slowly, without browning, in warm oven. Crush to fine powder. To each cupful of powdered crumbs add one cup white bread flour and one teaspoonful powdered alum. Slowly add a little water, mixing well, until "clay" is pliable but not sticky. This is enough for two nice-sized animals.

The powdered bread crumbs may be stored in a covered jar. Then it takes only a few moments to whip up a batch of the clay when required.

I started each child off making simple animal models. They soon developed the feel of modeling, and plenty of their own ideas. Leftover clay may be kept pliable for 3 or 4 days. Just wrap in waxed paper, then in a damp cloth and store in the refrigerator.

The finished models take several hours to set; if they are to be painted, it is best to let them dry for at least a day. The clay will set almost as hard as pottery. The models may then be tinted with tempera or water colors. When the color coat is dry, a glaze of clear nail polish or shellac may be applied.

Our steadily growing collection of clay animals has a place of honor on a special shelf. And like all children, our youngsters take great pride in showing off the things they have made all by themselves.

Best of all, these simple activities are a pleasant way to keep dispositions bright and sunny—both the children's and mine! V



[Guide photo

Familiar materials offer children new experiences for rainy day endeavor.



# Sewing Plaid Fabrics Poses Special Problems

**M**ATCHING is the major problem in sewing plaid patterns so the simpler the pattern and the fewer the number of pieces, the easier your task will be, according to the home economics service, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Make certain you have bought the correct size pattern, since altering the pattern is apt to throw some markings out of line and make matching the plaid very difficult.

"Even" plaids are most easily matched. These are plaids in which the design and color in each block are always the same. A plaid may be tested for evenness by folding the material down the center of any repeat, both from side to side and from top to bottom. When the colors and plaid overlap exactly in each direction the material is easier to work with. If you choose a pattern which shows a layout on plaid material this is a help, but as a rule any pattern layout for a fabric without a nap should work well.

"Uneven" plaids require very careful matching and cutting.

Both plaid and style should be chosen carefully to complement each other and the wearer's figure. Bold, prominent plaids tend to emphasize the figure and draw attention to figure faults.

The amount of material needed is often determined by the design of the plaid. Many patterns do not make allowances for matching. If you plan to use one of these with a plaid fabric, buy  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. more of an even plaid; you may need as much as 1 yd. more of an uneven plaid material. Be sure that the plaid is pre-shrunk and if printed, that the plaid is on the grain. If it is off grain, the fabric must be moistened or steamed and reshaped or pressed before cutting.

When cutting, these are points to watch:

- If there is a prominent up and down stripe, match the center back of the blouse, skirt, collar and yokes to the center of the most prominent part of the plaid.

- Measure the horizontal grain mark to see that it is parallel to the floor at the bust, waist and hips.

- The long grain line should be perpendicular to the floor at center front and back.

- Make certain that you place the pattern on the material so that each set of notches falls at the same point. If the notch on the bodice front side seam falls at a particular point in the plaid, then the bodice back seam notch must be placed at the identical point on the plaid.

- Sleeve notches must be placed to match the pattern at the armhole so that the horizontal stripes of each are in line.

- Check the seam joinings at waist and side seams. These must match both lengthwise and crosswise so that the plaid design is continuous throughout the whole garment.

- When fitting the garment, work from the right side so that the plaids can be checked. If an alteration changing the pattern must be made, slip baste from the right side.

- Finally, check collar, pockets and other features such as cuffs to make sure they are placed in identical positions on the plaid.

## Key Notes

When you carry a number of keys on your ring it always seems you have the wrong one when you are in a hurry to unlock a door. To save time and patience, try dipping the heads of each key in different colors of quick drying lacquer. You can then tell at a glance which key you need to use at the moment.

It's always wise to identify household keys which are used by family members and have a central storage place for them in the house. This can

save hours of hunting for a key not regularly used.

Keys used to open canned foods can be hung on a cup hook screwed inside the cutlery drawer. If you do discover a key missing from a can of meat, fish, coffee, or vacuum packed breads, you have another one close at hand.

Keys from coffee, shortening and meat tins are handy for sweet corn season. Stick them into the ends of hot cobs. If you want to make them particularly decorative, enamel them in various colors.—*Blanche Campbell*.



**There was  
a little girl...**

She gave one last cry for help! But no one heeded, because no one was there to hear. The only witness—a blue-eyed doll—as the waters splashed and rippled, then were still. Drowning had claimed another

victim. This time a child. Don't let such a tragedy happen to your family this summer! Last summer, in Ontario, an average of one farm person drowned every week.\*

*\*Ontario Farm Accident Survey*

**FARM SAFETY COUNCIL OF ONTARIO**

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

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## Keep Your Feet Healthy

**A**CHING, tired feet take all the fun out of life, especially in the summer. Hot and painful feet sap vitality, play havoc with posture and can put a look on one's face like "the cream gone sour."

The first step is to get well-fitting footwear made of proper materials. This is important at all times but especially so in hot weather.

Summer is a time for special caution. Watch out for play shoes of flimsy impermeable material that keep feet wet and unhappy. If worn too long, they tire and chafe feet; on the other hand, leather oxfords provide adequate support and protection. It's just not advisable to hike 11 miles—the average distance covered by a housewife daily—in a pair of run-down canvas shoes or floppy slippers.

Once your feet are equipped with a well-chosen pair of shoes, they'll benefit further from a little daily care. Your feet work as hard as your heart, and take more punishment than most parts of the body. Even the best behaved feet will rebel at times, and neglect of aches and pains, however short-lived, may lead to trouble. Here are a few other simple rules for putting your feet in shape this summer:

1. Wash your feet daily, especially between the toes. If they're really tired, throw a handful of bicarbonate of soda and epsom salts into the warm bath water. Let your feet soak awhile, and then give them alternate hot-and-cold plunges to stimulate blood circulation.

2. Dry carefully between the toes to eliminate all moisture. It's best to use the corner of a towel as a blotter.

3. Use a foot powder after bathing to help further absorb moisture and maintain a dry environment that inhibits the growth of athlete's foot fungus. If your feet perspire excessively, the powder should be sprinkled lightly in shoes and stockings, as well as on the feet. White socks are recommended since the dyes in colored hosiery may prevent absorption of the sweat and act as an irritant.

4. Wear shoes made of flexible leather to permit rapid absorption and evaporation of perspiration. Since evaporation is in itself a cooling process, foot temperatures are reduced.

5. Rest your feet at every opportunity. Try crossing your ankles with weight on the outer borders of the feet as you sit at the dinner table; and elevate your feet as often as possible to improve blood circulation. V

## Man at the Wheel

by D. I. SCOTNEY

**A**S I travel through the countryside, I often notice how the wagon wheel, that almost forgotten implement, decorates the rural farm scene. This "knight of the road" may stand in brightly painted armor of many hues at the entrance to a driveway; it may serve as a planter for flowers. But whatever its use, it gives meaning to the old adage that says nothing outlives its usefulness.

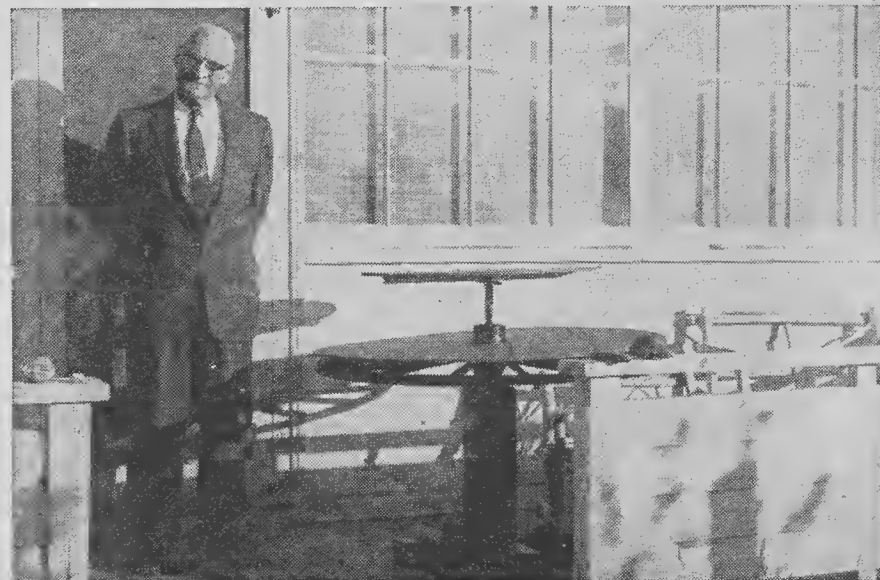
An unusual use for the neglected wagon wheel may be seen at the summer home of Dr. Park, pastor of the Cornwall Covenanter Church of Nova Scotia. Dr. Park lives in the little seaside farm village of Harborville, N.S., high on a bluff overlooking the sea.

A hobbyist at heart, Dr. Park did much of the work on this home himself, even to carrying the stones from

the nearby beach to make the fireplace and chimney. But the hobby that captured my attention was a picnic table that he had fashioned from an old wagon wheel to use on the veranda facing the sea.

He had fitted the wheel axle over a well-braced wooden pillar to form a swivel. Then he cut a piece of plywood, rounded to fit over the wheel, to serve as the table top. The result was a lazy susan picnic table to delight the heart of any outdoors enthusiast.

The wagon wheel makes an attractive decoration on the farm scene. But Dr. Park's ingenuity gave it new life. And although tractors and cars have long since replaced the horse and buggy, Dr. Park demonstrated that, in one way or another, wagon wheels still keep turning. V

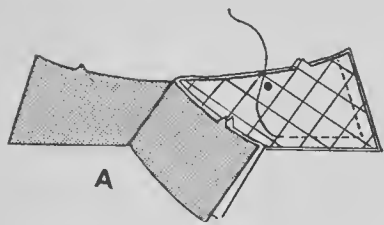


Dr. Park found a new use for old wagon wheels. By adding a firm base and a plywood top he was able to produce a lazy susan picnic table for outdoors.





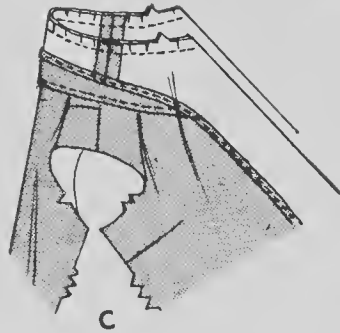
### Joining the Collar Back Facing Only



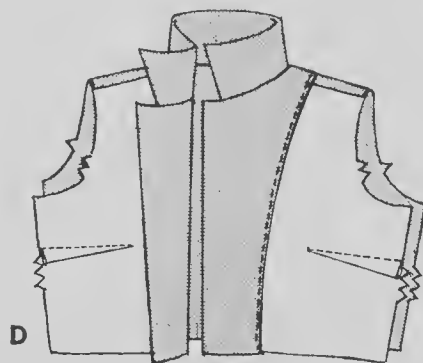
A. Baste pre-shrunk interfacing to inside of one section of the collar. Stitch two sections together, leaving neck edge open. Trim interfacing close to stitching. Trim seam to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Turn and press.



B. Baste to neck edge, medium dot at shoulder seam, center backs matched.



C. Turn front edge to outside for self-facing. Stitch back facing to shoulder edge of self-facing. Press seam open. Baste and stitch entire neck seam. Trim seam. Clip curve at intervals. Turn in inner edge of facings  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Stitch.



D. Turn facing to inside of garment. Press. Tack facing at seams.

—courtesy Butterick Sewing Book

## DESIGNED For Summer

No. 9372. This buttoned, back-wrapped sun dress may be worn with or without its back-buttoned short-sleeved jacket. Jr. Misses' 9, 11, 13; Misses' 12, 14, 16; 50¢.

No. 9378. Below elbow sleeves may be added to the jacket with this sports outfit. Pedal pushers are included. Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Pattern price is 50¢.

No. 9359. Feature a halter top or a version with back zipper and filled-in shoulder line for this sun dress with box pleated skirt. Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; price 50¢.

No. 9377. The polo shirt has a tunic effect when belted over the shorts and tapered pants included in this quick 'n easy pattern. In Misses' 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; 50¢.

No. 9413. The versatile overblouse in this slim outfit is varied to top the shorts and dirndl skirt included in the pattern. Jr. Miss 9, 11, 13; Misses' 12, 14, 16; 50¢.

### The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,  
Winnipeg 12, Man.

528 Evans Ave.,  
Toronto 14, Ont.

Please send Butterick

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# The Country Boy and Girl

## The Story of The Lady's Slipper

by IRMA JOHNSON



THE wood was a cool, green and lovely place that Sunday in June when the Johnson family went looking for wild flowers. It looked almost as if an elf could be hiding behind every tree. Then Gary spied something pink growing beside the path.

"Look what I found! Look what I found!" he said excitedly.

"Oh, it's a Lady's Slipper," said his mother. "Let's sit down on this log and I'll tell you about this wonderful flower. Did you know the Lady's Slipper is like a little treasure house?"

"What do you mean?" Gary queried her.

"Well," said his mother, "the treasures of the Lady's Slipper are nectar and pollen. Miss Lady's Slipper knows her seeds cannot grow unless she gets pollen from other flowers. She cannot walk or fly to gather pollen, so she planned to have someone do it for her. That's the real reason she has a front and back door."

"I don't see how that helps," said Gary.

"You will in a minute," said his mother. "Just suppose Miss Lady's Slipper is standing right here, looking very, very beautiful. Along comes Mr. Bumblebee. Wow! He can't take his eyes off her. He goes closer and closer and then he smells the nectar. Without so much as a knock or 'May I come in?', old Bumbly pushes right through her front door."

"Do you think Miss Lady's Slipper is cross at such a rude visitor?"

"Yes," Gary thought she would be.

"No," his mother said, "that's just what she hopes for. Mr. Bumblebee drinks the nectar and then starts looking for the front door."

"ZZZ . . . ZZZ . . ." says Mr. Bumblebee, meaning, 'What happened to the front door?' Well, he's cross and zizzes so fast he almost wears out his zizzer.

"Just then he spies a little opening. 'Oh, thank goodness!' he said, 'that's the back door.'"

"He squeezes quickly through, getting a heavy coating of pollen on his back as he goes. Miss Lady's Slipper laughs. 'Now my seeds will grow,' she thinks joyfully. 'Next year I'll have fine, strong children.' And the very thought makes her more rosy and beautiful than ever."

"Did you ever find a Lady's Slipper when you were little?" asked Gary.

"Not a pink one," said his mother. "But when I was your age I found a yellow one and I have never forgotten it."

"Then someone told me an old Indian legend that went like this:

"One day a little Indian princess called Yellow Moccasins wandered into the deep forest and was never seen again. Her parents, who loved her dearly, never stopped looking for her. One day they found two beautiful little yellow moccasin flowers. Then they knew the flowers were a sign from the Great Spirit that he had taken the little princess to live with him. That's why the Indians call the flowers 'Yellow Moccasins.'"

"I like to think the legend ended like this:

"When the parents searched for their lovely princess, they found a path marked by Yellow Moccasin flowers placed there by the Great Spirit to lead them to her. Then when they found her, they took her safely home. Today these flowers still grow in the deep woods to remind children that the Great Spirit, or God, still watches over them."

## Scrambled Nuts

by GLORIA WHORTON

Mary's mother sent her to the store to buy some nuts for fruit cake. When she got there, she had forgotten the names of the nuts. Can you unscramble what Mary told the clerk, so he could fill her order?

1. A nut with a girl's name? (H---)
2. A nut that you can hang pictures on? (W--)-
3. A nut you can get out of a bank? (C---)-
4. A nut that is part of your body? (C----)-
5. A nut that holds a vegetable? (P----

### Answers:

1. Hazel
2. Walnut
3. Cashew
4. Chestnut
5. Pe(a)can

## Verses for you . . .

### Our Language

Have you heard of a plant known as  
"Elephant Ears?"

It has nothing to do with the zoo;  
And the seats in our grandstands,  
though they are in tiers,  
Are not crying—you know that is true!

We have wheels that are tired but do  
not need sleep.

Perhaps horses say "yes" when they  
neigh.

When you play hide-and-seek and the  
little birds peep,  
This alone will not give you away.

It is easy to see that you sometimes  
confuse

Your pal from a different land,  
But remember that he, if he chose to,  
could use

Many words you do not understand.

—MARGARET MAHAN

### Growing

Tomatoes grow  
Above the ground,  
Potatoes grow  
Below,  
Melons grow from  
Trailing vines,  
But I grow  
From my toe.

—DOROTHY S. ANDERSON

### Benjamin, the Squirrel

Benjamin, the squirrel  
Who lives in the tree  
That grows in our yard  
Is as tame as can be.

He climbs on my shoulder  
And talks a blue streak  
But all that he says  
Is squeak, squeak, squeak!

I give him a peanut  
All toasty and brown;  
He opens it neatly  
And eats it right down.

Then he swishes his tail  
And before you can think  
He runs up the tree  
As quick as a wink!

—MARY KAYE DORTON

### Cloud-Train

I'd like to climb the steepest hill,  
And sit among tall grasses till  
A cloud-train puffing through the sky  
Would stop before it passed me by.

I'd hop aboard and pay my fare  
To see the moon and places where  
The snowflakes learn to drift and fly  
And sunbeams hide in night-time sky.

I'd like to see what keeps stars bright  
And why the moon sheds silver light;  
Why some clouds are so sad they  
weep,  
And if the sky is green down deep.

—BETTY RIVERA



Now that summer is here, we have a picture of a pretty bouquet of flowers for you to color with paints or crayons. Choose the colors you like best.

Do you have these flowers in your garden? How many flowers are there in the bowl? Be careful, because some of them are trying to hide. Can you name each kind?

Here are some clues. Three of these flowers are symbols for faraway countries. Do you know which ones they are and the names of the countries? One of them is a wild flower you'll find growing along many roadsides and fields in Canada. The smallest ones belong to the carnation family.



## Young People

### Patricia Bolduc



[Cattleman photo]

In the family tradition, Pat Bolduc brought new honors home this spring.

**T**WELVE-YEAR-OLD Patricia Bolduc, of Stavely, Alta., has winning ways. And her winning ways prove there's no limit to individual accomplishment. The proof: Pat won the fat stock championships at both Calgary and Edmonton this spring with a Shorthorn steer, the first person ever to capture both championships in the same year.

Evidence of Pat's winning ways began 5 years ago. Then, as a pee-wee exhibitor, she first won top place in a showmanship class. A year later she showed the best calf in the Stavely 4-H Club. Her club record shows that in 2 of her 4 years in the pee-wee class she had reserve champion in a 6-club competition.

In the 1958 fat stock show she had the champion at Calgary; last year, the reserve champion at Edmonton. This year, as a full-fledged 4-H member, she climaxed her earlier record by capturing both the Calgary and Edmonton championships.

Pat is the first to admit that she is fortunate because she gets a lot of good advice from her parents. Her father is a successful Shorthorn cattle breeder; and her mother belonged to junior calf clubs when she was Pat's age. Pat's parents, at one time or another, have both successfully exhibited cattle from their Cudlobe farm. And it seems quite possible that Pat's 8-year-old brother Dyce and the 6-year-old twins, David and Diane, may follow the Bolduc tradition.

Pat has another interest typical of Alberta's ranch country—horses. She has three ponies of her own. These include two Pinto Shetlands and a sorrel which she broke herself.

These interests, plus her Grade 7 school work, keep Patricia Bolduc busy. But it's the wholesome busyness that makes her a winner, both in and out of her family circle. V

### Beth Found Help

**B**ETH SICKLE, 20-year-old student in home economics at MacDonald Institute, is half way toward her goal. Beth needs a little help and she has it. Her crutches provide the help needed by polio-stricken leg muscles. Student assistance makes possible her college education.

Beth hopes to work as an extension home economist. She knows something of their work from her own experience in 4-H club work.

A polio victim in 1952, Beth spent 9½ months in hospital. In 1955 and 1956 she was allowed home in a body cast after an operation which fused bones in her spine. She was able to take her grade XI that year, but since she couldn't get out to 4-H club meetings, the meetings had to come to her. Despite this handicap and a later operation to fuse bones in her foot, she was able to complete eight 4-H courses, and complete them so well that she was chosen as a delegate to the 4-H Girls' Club Week held annually at Guelph for 200 4-H club members selected from Ontario clubs. Last year, she was chosen to go on the Junior Farmer Eastern Ontario and Quebec bus tour.

Beth will be missed from home this summer after the help she provided last year. Mrs. G. H. Sickie tells very proudly how she picked strawberries and raspberries in the farm garden and did all the canning. This summer Beth hopes to work in a hospital dietary department.

The eldest in her family of five children, Beth was able to enter her first year at college with the aid of a scholarship offered by the Glen Morris W.I. in her district. It was awarded to her in 1958 and again in 1959. Last fall, she was referred to the rehabilitation services branch of the Ontario Department of Public Welfare. Under the rehabilitation assistance program, her tuition, board and room and a monthly allowance are paid. This particular student assistance program is limited to disabled persons, but there are many other sources of bursary and scholarship aid.

Beth is half way toward her degree in home economics, through her own determination and the financial help for which she is eligible. To learn what financial help you might be eligible for as a student, write to the college or university you wish to attend for the calendar curriculum, and to the department of education in your province. You can also obtain information from your school teaching staff.—G.L. V



[Guide photo]

Her qualities of courage and modesty are carrying Beth Sickie to her goal.

## NOW—safest storage plus automatic unloading



### Butler bins with automatic bin unloader

For years Butler grain bins have provided the safest storage for millions of bushels of grain.

Now, Butler grain bins are available with a low-cost automatic bin unloader. You empty your bins completely, quickly and without backbreaking labor.

Here's how the automatic unloader works. First, a sub-floor auger draws out all the flowable grain. Then, a portable sweep auger pulls out the remaining grain.

Only Butler offers everything you need for safe storage, fast, easy handling and gentle grain conditioning (with option Butler Force-Aire drying). Single and multi-bin installations are available in capacities to handle anything from smallest to largest harvests.

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Here's a fast, economical way to put your stock, equipment and other farm supplies under roof. Butler galvanized steel shelters are pre-punched and shipped complete with all hardware needed for assembly. You can put them up quickly with ordinary hand tools. And they provide lasting, maintenance-free shelter at low cost. Sections 10'10" long in spans 12, 18 and 24 feet wide can be assembled to any length.

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# TODAY'S EQUIPMENT



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Here you have the greatest flexibility and widest range of working power ever known to tractor operation. Heavy-duty, medium-duty and light-duty power and economy in one superb power package! And it's the smoothest, easiest, most maneuverable *big* power you've ever handled.

Exclusive IH Torque Amplifier, IH completely independent PTO, IH Hydra-Touch Hydraulics, IH power steering are included in a complete line of options that adapt a six-cylinder International Multi-Range tractor to your jobs exactly.

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**INTERNATIONAL  
B-275 DIESEL**

Canada's fastest selling Diesel. Here's that extra 29 drawbar horsepower you need to bring your tractor team up to strength. 8 forward speeds—"live" pto—differential lock that ends wheel spin. You can do all the work on a smaller farm and much of the work on the largest farm with a B-275. Check the low price tag! Let a demonstration prove that it's today's top value in the 2 to 3-plow tractor class.

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for today's  
efficient farming*



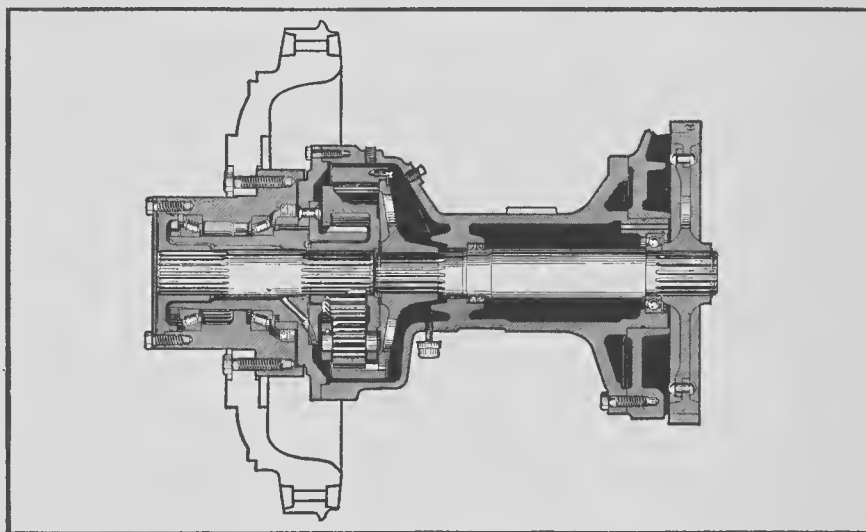
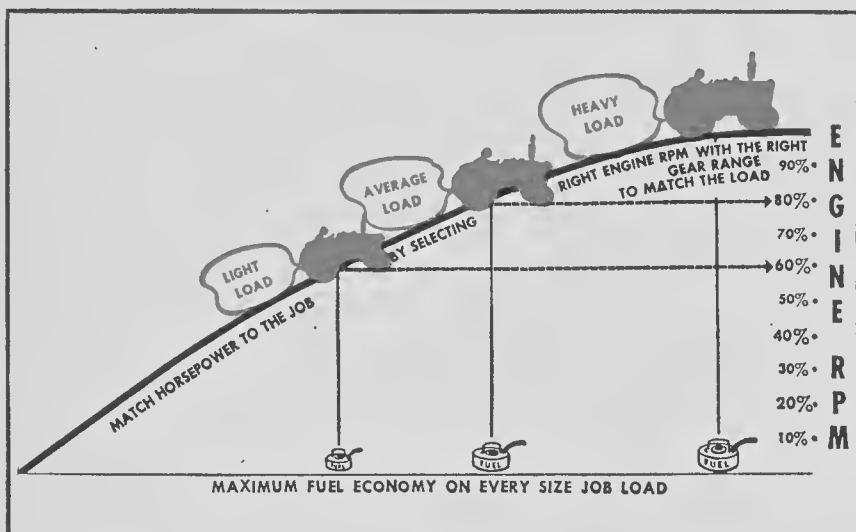
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# MAKES THE DIFFERENCE!

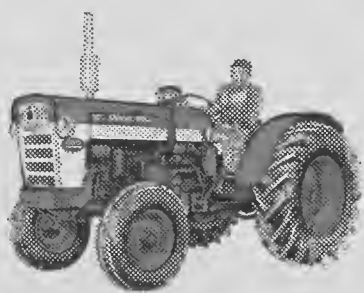
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*Amazing new all-job  
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MULTI-RANGE delivers record power...small tractor economy on lighter jobs. For heavy work you shift down and use throttle setting for the power required. For light work you shift up and throttle back. Conforms to the economics of every farm tractor job!

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**460** Six-Cylinder.  
48.16 dbhp.  
Diesel or Gas



**INTERNATIONAL** Six-Cylinder  
**560** 58 dbhp.  
Diesel or Gas



**INTERNATIONAL** Six-Cylinder  
**660** 72 dbhp.\*  
Diesel or Gas

\*estimated

35-1055

## What's Happening

(Continued from page 7)

chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and J. E. McArthur, president, Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs.

The records for the year studied show that:

- Over 59 per cent of all farm accidents involved under-20 age groups.
- July was the most "dangerous" month of the year and accounted for 13 per cent of the accidents. August was second and May third.



New fast acting penetrant and rust solvent . . . saves time, trouble, money and tempers. Available in pressurized cans or regular pints and gallons.

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 "KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

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- One out of every four accidents involved farm machinery.
- A female was involved in 1 out of every 5 farm mishaps. ✓

### SUGGESTS RENTING LAND TO EXPAND FARMS

The high cost of farm land makes it worthwhile for farmers expanding their farms to consider renting instead of buying land, according to J. A. Brown, head, Farm Management Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

If a farmer can rent cheaper than he can buy, Mr. Brown says, this would be a good way of holding land if it can be rented on a fair and secure basis. Renting is particularly good for a farmer with limited money.

Ever since 1940, farm land prices have been rising fairly steadily and rapidly in Saskatchewan. Factors which have caused this are:

1. Farming conditions in the 1940's and 1950's improved considerably after the agricultural depression of the 1930's. Land has been a good investment.
2. Machines and better practices have made land produce more, so that it became more valuable.
3. Inflation—the decline in the value of the dollar—has meant it takes more dollars to buy land.
4. Competition for land among farmers has been keen, driving prices up.
5. To some investors, land values have seemed more dependable than corporation shares.
6. Competition for land has been increased somewhat by city and village business and professional men buying land as an investment. In addition, some land has been sold for highways and industrial sites.

However, Mr. Brown says, Saskatchewan land prices seem to be leveling off in some areas. Land prices did not increase on the average in 1959 in eastern crop districts. The reasons land may not climb higher in price are:

- Land values are much higher in relation to net earnings than they were in the 1940's. Costs seem to be increasing faster than increases in farm efficiency can absorb them.
- There is less demand for farm land because the return earned by the land is less than the interest on most farm mortgages.
- Other investments such as stocks and bonds have paid higher returns than land recently.
- If the price of land is leveling off, it no longer has the advantage of protecting savings from losses caused by inflation. ✓

### SASK. EGG MARKETINGS DROP

Egg marketings in Saskatchewan through registered egg grading stations dropped 41 per cent during the first 16 weeks of this year as compared with the same period in 1959. In contrast, marketings through egg grading stations in all of Canada dropped only 8.8 per cent for the same 16-week period. ✓

## Improving Management Practices

The Spring issue of Ontario Farm Business, circular of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Ontario Agricultural College, contains the following "important principles a farmer should observe when attempting to improve his management practices."

### Financing the Farm Business

1. When prices are rising almost anyone can make money farming. However, when prices are falling, increased efficiency and lower cost should be emphasized. Points to watch here are:

(a) Develop and expand your marketing program. Produce the products the market wants and which it will pay the most for. Seasonal price patterns should be carefully considered.

(b) Study expenses for possible economical reduction. The largest expense items are the ones which should be examined first for any possible savings. These are usually labor, purchased feed, and power and machinery.

(c) Concentrate on better overall combination in the use of land, labor, capital and home grown feeds. If you need help in finding weak spots, seek the advice of your agricultural representative and O.A.C. farm management specialists.

2. Under present price-cost conditions be cautious about increasing capital expenditures or increasing long-term debt commitments. It is not the best time to buy a farm or farm land, especially if one must go in debt for it. For young people who "must" get started in farming, possibly renting a large farm would be a better business proposition than buying a small farm.

### Livestock—Cattle, Hogs, Sheep

- Use good sires to build up production efficiency.
- Keep feed costs down by giving special attention to required and adequate rations.
- Make maximum use of roughage and pasture. These are usually your cheapest feeds.
- Have an effective disease and parasite control program.
- Give more attention to livestock at critical periods such as farrowing, calving and lambing. One animal saved may mean the difference between profit and loss.

- Aim at higher, economical production per unit by culling and feeding on the basis of production records.

### Machinery and Equipment

1. Determine the annual cost before buying any particular item. According to the D-I-R-T formula, the annual cost of owning a machine may amount to 20 per cent of its purchase price. (D-depreciation—10%, I-interest—4%, R-repairs—3%, T-taxes and housing—3%).

2. The volume of use is very important. Modern, expensive items of machinery need to be used with large acreages of crops, either on the farm or with supplementary custom work.

3. Consider various ways of getting work done other than by owning, such as custom work, partnership or co-operative ownership.

4. Make needed improvements and repairs. It is false economy to neglect machinery or buildings, although economical methods of repair and maintenance should be sought.

5. Use native material and your own help where possible. Seek advice and guidance from regional extension experts.

6. Consider new machinery and techniques where they appear to offer savings through better organization and more efficient operation.

7. Drainage, where needed, is sound practice. Do a good job on part of the land rather than a poor job over all of it.

### Soils

- Use land according to its inherent or natural ability. Recognize its capabilities and limitations.
- Test the soil to determine its needs for lime and fertilizers.
- Commercial fertilizer is an excellent "buy". It should be applied liberally to responsive feed crops such as oats, barley and legumes, and to responsive cash crops such as potatoes, wheat and sugar beets.
- Demand and use high analysis commercial fertilizers as a matter of economy, whenever possible.
- Preserve and return to the soil, barnyard manure and crop residues. Use ample bedding in stables to absorb liquid manure. ✓





## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 9)

"Our main purpose in this letter is to express our great regret that you have retained the provisions under which a supplier may defend himself against a charge of resale price maintenance, on the grounds that dealers are engaged in misleading advertising, loss-leading, inadequate provision of service, and disparagement of the supplier's product. The changes you have made in the wording of the offending section seem to us to even further, if anything, lower the public's defenses against resale price maintenance.

"We are, of course, opposed to misleading advertising and unfair disparagement of products. We also do not defend loss leaders, although the definition of what a loss leader is, poses a problem of extreme difficulty. Insofar as these practices can be and should be controlled, the job in our view is one for regulation and supervision by a public authority. We do object to this function being handed to private firms and very likely used as a method of achieving resale price maintenance.

"As we have stated to you on previous occasions, we do not see that these new provisions can do other than lead to at least partial return to effective resale price maintenance, and consequently to higher retail distribution costs."

### FUA SUPPORTS CBC APPLICATION

The Farmers' Union of Alberta presented a brief in support of the successful application of the CBC for a license to operate a TV station at Edmonton.

President Ed Nelson told the Board of Broadcast Governors at the hearing that: "The policy of the FUA, the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has always been to support a substantial measure of public ownership of radio and TV. We believe the present Canadian policy of part private and part public ownership is providing Canadians with satisfactory programming in which all tastes are being served. At the same time, we have always believed that such powerful publicity media as radio and TV should be subject to a measure of public control, such as exercised by the B.B.C."

### MFU OPPOSES CLOSING OF HALLBORO-BEULAH LINE

The Manitoba Farmers' Union, in a presentation to the Board of Transport Commissioners, has opposed the abandonment of the CNR railway line between the localities of Hallboro and Beulah in Manitoba.

In its presentation the MFU pointed out that losses in the operation of the branch line have been growing smaller over the past 4 years, until in 1959 it represented only 16 per cent of the loss which occurred in 1956.

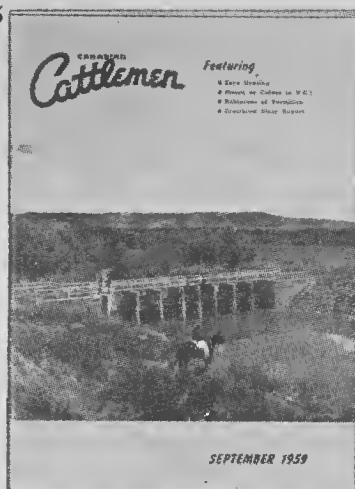
Under these circumstances, the MFU thought the line should be continued for a period of years.

The MFU also suggested that:

(1) It is the responsibility of both

railway systems to plan a long-range reorganization program which will give the public adequate advance notice of any branch line abandonment, so that citizens directly concerned can plan and reorganize their overall social and economic community structure.

(2) Application should be made to both the Federal Government and the Board to study the universally accepted policy in Manitoba of subsidizing branch lines necessary to the national interest. Branch lines could then be judged on this basis rather than on the question of whether it is paying its way.



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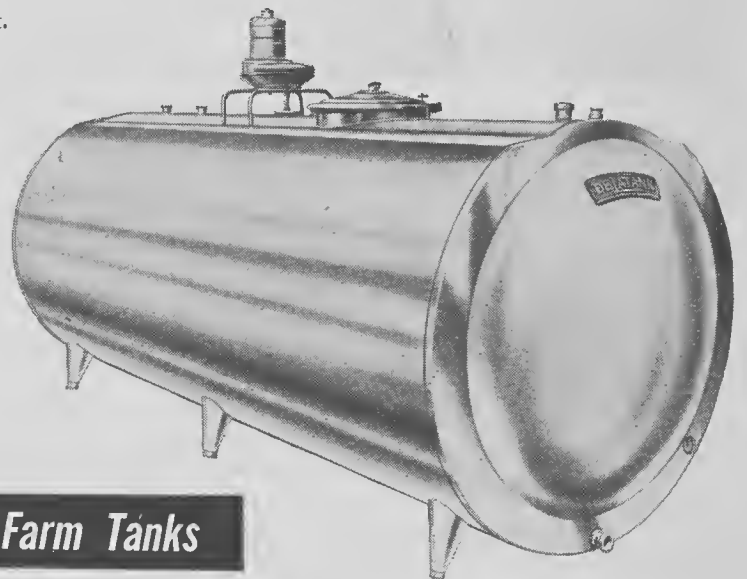
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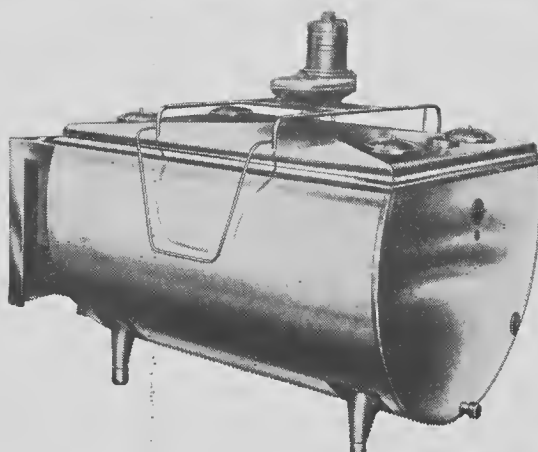
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## "Speedway" Open Type

- Direct expansion
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**DE LAVAL**

## LETTERS

(Continued from page 10)

each monthly issue and reading your many interesting articles.

MRS. G. PUNFIELD,  
R.R. 2, Stouffville, Ont.

### Ode to a Steamer

I am enclosing a little poem for your consideration. If you wish to publish it, I will be happy to donate it to your paper.

We have been receiving the Grain Growers' Guide and now The Country Guide in our home as long as I can remember. We appreciate the timely, well illustrated articles on agriculture and the farm economy, and wish your paper every future success.

The passing of the old steam engine will long be remembered by our older people and this is what inspired me to write these few lines in its memory.

WES SPARROW,  
Fairfax, Man.

*It was midnight on the prairies  
As the train rushed down the track;  
By a bachelor's lonely cabin,  
By a trapper's tiny shack.*

*By the north of our great nation,  
Here it comes with mail and man.  
Hear her whistle sharply shrilling.  
Just imagine, if you can.*

*'Tis the backbone of our country,  
Built by pioneers so strong,  
With the toil of honest labor,  
And a vision never wrong.*

*Climb upon her shiny coaches  
As she travels sea to sea.  
Hear the hiss of steam discharging,  
See her smoke in billows free.*

*Dear old steamer, give it credit,  
Nor forget its deeds of might,  
As it knit our towns and hamlets,  
Leaving comfort in its flight.*

*Yes 'twas once a lonely cabin  
Or a station's signal light,  
But today its task all finished,  
Hundred cities burning bright.*

*Now it's laid aside for diesels.  
Now it rusts in solitude.  
But for us who saw it vanish,  
We would keep it, if we could.*

### Many Uses

I am going to write you a letter in regards to a recent issue of The Country Guide. I know you sometimes wonder just how much of it is read.

First of all, I am a scrapbook fan and by the time I got through with that one issue, it was pretty well in ribbons. I clipped out the articles "The Time the Motor Died" and "Rural Route Letter" for use at one of our future township Federation of Agriculture meetings, to add a bit of spice.

The "Workhorse of the West," "Juniper Root," "Through Field and Wood," "Our Readers Suggest," as well as some of the poems from the "Rural Rhymes" page are for the Women's Institute.

The poem "Another Garden Grew" was read yesterday at our W.A. meet-

ing in the church in connection with Christian Stewardship.

I also saved the picture for Home and Family as it can be used in Citizenship.

That Rural Rhymes page is a boon to our meetings. There used to often be some lovely as well as humorous ones a few years back but not so much lately.

There just seemed to be so many worthwhile articles I felt you would appreciate knowing what some people are doing with your magazine.

I had another lady save her Rural Rhymes page and I am going to start a scrapbook for the use of the Institute President.

Good-by for now and will keep watching for your magazine.

MRS. LLOYD PIPE,  
Londesboro, Ont.

### Home and Family

Some months ago I saw an article on how to make bound buttonholes. I cannot find it now and wondered if it was in your "Clip and Save Sewing Hints." If so, could I have a copy of it. I get so many helpful hints from your sewing material, and in fact, throughout your whole Home and Family section. It is one magazine that is a must in our home.

MRS. D. M. SMITH,  
Oliver, B.C.

### No! No! A Thousand Times No!

The Guide and some newspapers have carried letters of late, asking for a new flag.

My forefathers from a way back fought under this flag. My brothers fought in World War I, my sons in World War II.

I think these people who are harping on a new flag have no one sleeping on foreign soil because they died for this flag. How can they forget the words:

*It's only a small piece of bunting,  
It's only an old colored rag,  
Yet thousands have died for its honor  
And shed their best blood for the flag.*

When it comes to fighting for Liberty, Justice, Equality and Freedom, give me the flag that has already proved to the world, at a terrible cost, that this was what it stood for.

MRS. A. MALLET,  
Elkhorn, Man.

### More Rural Rhymes

I was pleased to see your new page "Rural Rhymes" in the last issue (March) of The Country Guide, and wonder if it is to be a regular feature from now on . . .

MRS. DELPHINE BURRELL,  
Sundre, Alta.

It was a pleasant surprise on receiving our recent issue to find page 70 devoted to "Rural Rhymes." Mrs. Dawson and myself thought the poems very good, and we hope that this feature will be continued . . .

ERIC A. DAWSON,  
R.R. 3,  
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Hi Folks:

Had a visit from Ted Corbett last night just as I was settling down to watch T.V. He lit into me right away.

"That's the stuff!" he nodded, "you just go right ahead. I don't blame you a bit. Better to watch that there Idiot's Lantern, as they call it, than to sit down and read something that'll get you all riled up."

"What do you mean by that?" said I. "You watch it yourself often enough."

"Sure, I do," he replied, "and for good reason. Because when you read you've got to think, and if you start to think these days, you're liable to pop your cork. Never has the world been in such a mess."

"What part of the mess are you worrying about now," I asked.

"Well take this New Clear war that Mr. Diefenbaker talks about. I don't like the idea one bit."

"I didn't even like the dirty old one," I said.

He ignored the interruption and took a newspaper out of his pocket. I wish he'd cancel his subscription to that thing, he's been giving this valley the jitters ever since he signed up.

"Ah, here she is," he chortled. "Now get a load of this. Do you know how much money we've spent

since the last war getting our defenses built up?"

"More than you or I'll ever see if we live a million years," I said.

"Twenty billion dollars!" he cried. "Only the worse part is we ain't got a thing to show for it except the promise of a rocket that won't work and won't be ready for several years. What's more, they say that by the time it is ready, it won't be any use!"

"You forgot to mention we have people traveling all over the place taking courses on how to operate weapons they'll never see," I added. "That takes quite a pile of moola too."

"Say, you must've been doing a bit of reading yourself!" he accused. "You never let on you were a reading man."

"I do some," I admitted, "but I'm thinking of giving it up. Did you hear about the big hole they're digging near Ottawa where all the politicians can hide so nothing can interrupt the Government from carrying on like it is?"

Ted tossed his paper down as if he was afraid it would burn him, and sat down in front of my set.

"Turn on one of them Western programs," he said. "That's the only stuff that makes any sense these days."

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

## THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG

